The Bombay Gazette.

No.—9,922 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the ...

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th September 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(1st and 2nd Class Including Wines; 3rd Class Without Wines.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—, to sail MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers ... company ... large First and Second Class accom... Doctor and a stewardess ... The steam... ...ely at 12 a.m. Any unavoid... ...ever, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	about 20th Sept.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	S. Collin	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	„
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	„

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1½ high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 2,200.

A Bay English Gelding, 7 off, 15-2½ high, a powerful and showy horse, capital fencer, has been ridden as a charger, and goes well in harness. Rs. 900.

A Black Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, and very strong, goes well in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 550.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Thoro-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a good stepper and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Brown Waler Cob Gelding, aged, 15 hands, goes well in brougham or Dog-cart. Rs 300.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, go well in harness. Rs. 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45 First and Rs. 18. 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 29th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th Sept.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th „
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th „
(s) POONAH	3130	550	H. Wrighell	2nd Oct
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
(s) THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	2462	600	... Shallard	19th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	... Symons	24th „
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 9 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
An invoice of superior oleographs in gilt frames.
These will be on view from to-morrow.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Meya Mahomed Yacoob, and on account and at the risk of Nawab Saheb Alum Alli Khan Delamar Jung Bahadoor Mahomed Khan—

7 eight-light chandeliers 12½ inches.
12 six „ „ 7 „
50 pairs assorted colored cabin lamps.
25 „ vase lamps, fourth size.
325 iron railings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Executors of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., the effects belonging to the estate of the deceased gentlemen, comprising a few articles of household furniture, table ornaments and flower vases, musical box, figures, 1 iron lathe with tools, Carpenter's tools and bench, 3 cameras of sizes with lenses, photographic tent, Cambay carpets, 1 carbine in leather case, 1 collapsible canoe with oars, 1 English built dog-cart, &c. These will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bragier.

Ex S. S. Huzara.

100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES....MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available 2 nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Governor's Box to hold 8	„ 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on and after TUESDAY, September 7.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus showing the subscribers guarantee can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL R. De QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

PURSUANT to an ORDER made by the HONORABLE Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOT, the 16th day of September instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said Judge, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims of the unsatisfied creditors of the ... Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1880.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Attornies for the above named Official Liquidators.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સુંદરદાસ પ્રસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવાંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1880, of Rs. 75 per whole, and Rs. 18¾ per quarter share, is declared PAYABLE to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after the 8th day of September, 1880, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p.m., at the registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

બાંo મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SCRAP IRON

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 32 tons of old Castings, 67 tons of old wrought iron, and 2 tons of old steel plates. Details may be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will also show the lots to intending offerers.

Tenders may be made for the Castings, the wrought iron, and the steel, separately, or for all three together, and must specify rate per ton, the quantities above named being approximate only. Weighment will be undertaken by the Trustees but removal and every charges connected therewith must be undertaken by the Tenderers, who must also engage to remove the material within 15 days from intimation of acceptance.

Tenders will be received by the Acting Resident Engineer up to 18th instant, and must be accompanied by a deposit of one tenth of the probable amount at the tender rate, which sum will be returned in the event of non acceptance, and forfeited in the event of failure to fulfil the contract when accepted.

By order,
A. SMYTHE,
7th September, 1880. Engineers Storekeeper.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30 June, 1880.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber as a Director in the room of Mr. Charles Douglas retired.
4.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Naorojee Jehangeer Gamudia, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 13th September to 25th September, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose, under Article 94 of determining for the future the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 6 September, 1880.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

USLPHATE
OF
QUINO-CINCHONINE.
(Molecular Rotation [a] j=o.)

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian Chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarised light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12.
WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS SPECIAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY. (0314b

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo

WANTED, Gujerati Books used in Government Examinations; also a Gujerati Grammar for English Students. Address with full particulars J. P., care of Postmaster, Gadichi, Bhownugger.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

THE ADVERTISER can recommend a European maid servant to assist a lady with children on the voyage to England. Apply for information to Mrs. CLARK, St. Pauls Church Parsonage, Poona.

LOST, on the EVENING of the 6th Instant, from the Office of Messrs. King, King, and Co., a fawn colored English Spaniel, answering to the name of DASH. A reward of Rs. 10 will be given to the parties.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN WANTS to LEARN European Music on Piano at his residence. None but competent Pianist, either Male or Female, should apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST in BOMBAY will PAY the CARRIAGE on any PARCELS sent to him containing Beetles, Orthopterous Insects, Centipedes, or large Scorpions, and make liberal exchanges in Books or other articles. Address "H. M. P.," Bombay Club.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

WANTED, a COMPETENT TEACHER of the Banjo. Apply to BOZ, care of this PAPER.

SOCIETY for PROMOTING the KNOWLEDGE of Foreign Languages: For particulars apply to the SOCIETY'S PROFESSOR, 10, Hornby Row.

HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED for a Girls School to be opened in the Fort in connection with the Cathedral High School. Apply to Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ha , &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 300 three hundred per Share has been DECLARED, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY, the 6th September, 1880, to all registered shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 10th September 1880 both days inclusive.

By Order,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Fort, Hornby Row, No. 6, Bombay, 31st August 1880.

RIPON GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of application for shares in the above Company can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES, in the above Company, can now be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
3, Church Lane, Bombay, 8th August 1880.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh. And is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT—131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
AGENTS.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery Madras, BARRY & Co.; Rangoon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

TREACHER AND CO.'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price	Rs. 17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean drinking Sherry	„ 23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	„ 27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	„ 30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty flavoured dessert Wine, much admired	„ 30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness	„ 30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	„ 38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ AGENCY, are deservedly acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
THIS DAY
SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LOUNGE, OFFICE, OR VISITING SUITS.

HOAR & Co. have just landed a splendid assortment of choice Angolas, Cashmeres, Homespuns, and Coatings, to which they invite special attention.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee (*equal to* 12½ *per cent.*)

OFFICE SUITS. India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ..Rs. 30	LOUNGE COATS. Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun...Rs. 18 to Rs. 24
SERGE SUITS. Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour ....Rs. 30	VISITING COATS. Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..............Rs. 36
DRESS SUITS. Best West of England Broad Cloth ....Rs. 75 to Rs. 85	FROCK COATS. Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings..............Rs. 42
SHIKAR SUITS. Strong Hand-made Drills ....Rs. 16 to Rs. 18	TROUSERS. Fancy Angola, Cashmere..............Rs. 13, 16, and Rs. 18
CRICKETING SUITS. Best Shrunk Sarge...	RIDING TROUSERS. Chipping Norton Whipcord..............Rs. 24; Bedford Cord..............Rs. 26
	LIGHT ULSTERS ....Rs. 25 to Rs. 45

Patterns, with our New and Improved self-measurement system, on application.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS will be COMMENCED in the course of a few days, and as soon as completed, we shall OPEN our NEW GOODS for the coming season which have been especially selected for us by our representative from the best HOME MARKETS, and will comprise the choicest and latest novelties in all classes of goods, and the prices will be marked in plain figures at such exceptionally low rates so as to ensure a speedy sale, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

N.B.—BUSINESS CARRIED ON AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
All Articles advertised are kept in stock.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First General Meeting, to be held within four months of registration, thus giving incoming Shareholders an opportunity of Election in the management of their affairs.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS,
Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AGENT IN LONDON,
FRANCIS G. LANE, Esq., Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW.

AUDITOR,
H. R. CORMACK, Esq.

SECRETARY,
L. J. LEVEY, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, Esq., C.E.M.E.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES,
A. N. PEARSON, M.E., A.I.C., F.C.S., of Royal School of Mines, London, England.

REGISTERED OFFICES :—24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE "WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited," has been constituted for the purpose of purchasing the Hump Estate in South Wynaad, and developing its metallic and mineral resources, especially GOLD.

The Hump Estate is situated in the southern portion of the Wynaad plateau, the recognised Gold Region of India, and lies about 20 miles distant from Devala, and 7 from Vythery, the chief village of the district. The whole of the property was until recent years clothed with the thickest forests, and it was only upon some 300 acres being cleared for the purposes of coffee cultivation that the existence was revealed of several well-defined quartz reefs entering the slopes of the mountains. Upon breaking small boulders of the surface stone specimens of free gold were readily obtained, but even in the face of such evidence as this as to the richly auriferous character of the quartz the promoters of this Company decided not to go before the public until the unimpeachable testimony of a professional expert should have satisfied them that the opinion they themselves had formed was soundly based. They, therefore, determined on obtaining the opinion of Professor Vazee Simons, of London, a gentleman whose scientific attainments as a geologist and mineralogist have placed him in the first rank of his profession, and whose intimate acquaintance with the auriferous deposits of Australia, renders his opinion an extremely valuable one, and gives every guarantee of the great value of ...ining enterprise. The following is Professor Symon's report :—

POOKOTE CLUB, VYTHERY, S. WYNAAD,
August 16, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—Complying with your request to furnish you with a Report on the Quartz Reefs on Estate "*The Hump*," after a very careful examination, I have now the honour to do so as follows :

"THE HUMP"

Can be described as situated on the South Wynaad plateau, distant some eight miles from the summit of the Tambrocherry Pass (or Ghaut), from which the Port of *Calicut* is only some 33 miles distant. The Government Road is within about 5½ miles, and it is not more than 20 miles in a direct line from "*Devala*," where at the present moment several Gold Mining Companies are prosecuting their operations, most extensively and with great energy.

This property is in extent about 1,000 acres, of which 210 acres more or less are under cultivation (coffee), and 16 acres are planted with guinea grass, so valuable as fodder for the necessary cattle for draught and other purposes on such Estates.

I found a Quartz Reef situated above a quarter of a mile behind the bungalow, which I name "Yonge's Reef," and which is a fine large Reef running about North 40 degrees East and seemingly dipping East.

This reef presents highly auriferous appearances, and upon one of the specimens examined by myself, I found very fine gold specks. I have to-day also had sent to me by Mr. Yonge a sample of stone, the result of further explorations on which fine gold is distinctly visible.

A portion of stone from this reef was sent to the Bombay Mint for assay, the result being a yield of nine pennyweights nineteen grains to the ton of stone which under proper managements leaves a large margin for profit.

This reef is about two feet wide at the outcrop and is enclosed by the decomposed country rock, "Hornblend and Quartz gneissoid," and, as far as can be at present seen, it would be easily worked from the surface.

There is also a very fine reef on guinea grass Hill, running N. 50 degrees W., and seemingly entering the country perpendicularly.

This reef is about six feet wide on the bank, and has all the appearance of gold-bearing quartz, being in many respects, as observed by myself in Victoria and other auriferous countries, similar in aspect to their auriferous quartz.

Mining operations can be carried on either by shafts or adits, as the mountain containing this reef is very steep.

There are also five fine wide reefs cropping out on the top of Boundary Hill, and N. 20 degrees E. for some chains, but as the surface is quite flat, and as no excavations had been made, I had not an opportunity of judging of their value; they had, however, all the appearances of the quartz of the district.

Although I found no indications of ancient workings on *this* land, this can be accounted for by the density of the jungle, making it impracticable for the natives to get into it easily for such a purpose. Notwithstanding this, it is subject of common report amongst them that their forefathers used to work on the bed of the river getting gold which must have come from these reefs. Besides this, the river runs through *Catapora*, as well as the *Hump* flowing through the *Charlotte* Estate, and so to *Parlacoon*, on which estate, in former times, washing for gold was extensively carried on.

It may be here stated that, until within a comparatively short period, the whole of this portion of the country is supposed to have been unexplored and untrodden by human beings.

Through the property there runs a stream of water of great volume, the result of a large water shed, and which, I am informed, flows all the year round. From the nature of the Valley also a dam could be easily and inexpensively constructed, enabling quartz crushing and the other various operations requiring power to be conducted at a minimum cost.

This is in itself a consideration of much importance, and would greatly assist in making this a very favourable mining venture.

There being several hundred acres of fine Timber trees on this property, ample opportunities would arise for its profitable use in the construction of the frame works of the crushing and other machinery, buildings, bridges, props, shafts, &c., &c., saving large sums of money which would otherwise have to be expended on these necessary and expensive items, as the wood can be procured at the very insignificant cost of felling and transporting.

Should at any time the water power require to be supplemented by steam power, the supply of fuel is practically inexhaustible and at hand for the trifling cost and trouble of collecting it.

Native labour is exceedingly inexpensive, and, I am told, is readily procured in any quantity, but as directors and supervisors of the works I recommend the importation practical *Australian Miners.*

I find the roads on the Estate in excellent order, and communicating with the well maintained

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT—(*Continued.*)

Government road to the considerable seaport town of *Calicut* on the Malabar Coast, to which place all the requisite machinery, &c., can be cheaply shipped and transported thence to the site of the works.

Should, however, the proposed Railway from *Beypore* to *Mysore* become an accomplished fact, which I am led to believe there is every prospect of its being, this property will in every respect be greatly enhanced in value.

It is somewhat unfortunate that you have not had sufficient time before my return to England to have opened out on the reefs to a greater extent and cleared portions of the jungle, so that my examinations could have been more complete and searching, nevertheless, I can say with every degree of confidence, that considering the position of the property, its *extent*, the *gold* actually visible, the general *character* of the stone being as it is full of the metalliferous compounds usually accompanying and found in *auriferous quartz*, the discoveries made on neighbouring Estates, the ample *water power*, the serviceable and easily procured *timber*, the abundant and cheap *labour*, the excellence of the *roads*, the fairly healthy *climate*, and the vicinity of the *seaport*, "The Hump" affords to the mining adventurer possessed with a sufficiency of capital, a very fair field for mining enterprise and speculation, and which, with strictly economical and scientific management, promises to yield in time a handsome return to the investors.

These conditions being assured, and fair allowance made for the usual mining contingencies, I, with every hope and belief in the successful development of this property, beg to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

W. VAZIE SIMONS,
Geologist, Metallurgical and Analytical Chemist, Assayer, &c.,
149, Strand, London.

It will be observed from the above report that the analysis of the parcel of merely surface stone (selected at random and showing no visible gold) is certified by the Assay Master of H. M.'s Mint as yielding 9 dwt. 19 grs. of gold to the ton of quartz. It is instructive to compare this return with some of the results obtained in the richest of the auriferous districts of Australia. The following is extracted from Mr. R. Brough-Smyth's Official Report :—"The Black Hill Company at Ballarat crushed 283,550 tons of quartz which gave an average of 2 dwt. 23 grs. per ton, yet the dividends paid amounted to £23,900 ;" while the St. John Del Rey Mine in Brazil, the £5 shares of which are now quoted at £240 per each, has paid many thousands per cent. in dividends, and is now returning upwards of £10,000 *monthly* profit on an average yield of only 2 dwt. of gold to the ton of quartz.

The enormous profits which can be made from quartz mining, where there is a somewhat better yield of gold than in the case of the 'Black Hill' and the St. John Del Rey, is instanced by the success of such companies as the Port Philip and Colonial, and the York Peninsular in Australia, amongst numbers of others in various parts of the world which on small outlays have given colossal fortunes to their proprietors.

In the case of the present Company it is proposed to erect with all possible despatch three of Marsden's new patent crushing machines. The recent invention and introduction of this new machinery may be said to have revolutionised the old methods of gold mining, and to have increased its prospects and capabilities a hundred fold.

It is estimated that the cost of erection with all contingent expenses will not exceed £8,000, and that the work done ought not at the lowest computation to fall short of 300 tons of quartz crushed per diem. Taking the yield of gold when ...ed, points to a very handsome profit. It is sufficient to say that it is difficult to compute it at less than cent. per cent. per annum. But it is only reasonable to assume that the yield of gold will prove in excess of 8 dwt. (it will be remembered the surface analysis produced 9¾ dwt., also that experience has established the fact that the reefs increase in richness as they gain in depth), and it is no exaggeration to say that the returns would then amount to figures which in any other industry would be considered simply fabulous.

It is believed that a more legitimate or promising mining enterprise has rarely been placed before the public. The property, as is abundantly testified by the professional report upon it, possesses in its water-power and situation every condition of successful development, while the existence of its auriferous resources is not a mere problematical possibility, but a fact which has been most accurately and conclusively established. Lastly, it may be mentioned that the price at which it has been acquired may be considered unusually moderate, being less than one-fourth of the sum paid for the Moyar property, also situate in Wynaad, the last Indian Gold Mining Company incorporated in London and the shares of which already stand at 100 per cent. premium. The exact terms of the purchase appear in two contracts which are open for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company. The title is freehold: a point of much importance.

Two hundred acres of the property are planted with coffee in fine cultivation and full bearing. The crop picked last year amounted to 33 tons, which at present market rates represent a gross value of about £3,000. It will of course be open to the company to maintain these valuable plantations as a subsidiary source of gain by appropriating a portion of the profits realized by the gold to this purpose.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the DIRECTORS of the WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to the National Bank of India, Limited, the sum of Rs. being deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon shares in your Company, I request you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the remaining instalment when due, and I authorise you to place my name upon the register of members in respect of such shares.

Name in full.....................
Address.....................
Usual Signature.....................
Date.....................

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

RECEIVED of
for credit of THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of Rs. being deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon application for shares in the above Company.
Rs. For the National Bank of India, Limited, Accountant.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rower & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE up-country reports still continue favourable, and as regards the growing crops the feeling, on the whole, is becoming much more cheerful. The numerous native holidays now taking place, however, are against active business, and we question whether there will be much doing until after the Dewali.

From home the advices are not such as to encourage activity, unchanged being the description of most of the markets in which we in Bombay are interested. Stocks are all unaltered; Consols at 97¼; French Rentes at 120¾; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours at 80⅝; Fours-and-a-half at 87¼.

The General Produce markets, Seeds and Wheat are all without movement, and Reuter's quotations for Metals show no change.

Piece Goods in Manchester are dull, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was unchanged both as regards tone and price, the sales being 7,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Considering the comparatively large receipts at the American ports it is wonderful that prices remain so steady. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 11 11-16 cents and December shipment at 10·45 as against Saturday's quotation of 10·41 cents for November shipment. The receipts at the ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts ..	15,000	5,500	13,100
Three „ do ...	21,000	7,600	17,200
Total since 1st Sept....	48,000	16,700	36,700

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE.—Practically there has been no movement of any kind to-day in sterling rates, but the tendency, on the whole, has been easier, and to all appearance a decline from the present level is more probable than an advance, now that we know no immediate reduction in Council drafts is probable. In Calcutta rates are weak at about 1-32d. above our quotations, which we give as:—

Bank Bills, on demand......1s. 8 3-32 to ⅛d.		per Re.	
Do 3 months' sight..1s. 8 7-32 to ¼d.		„	
Credits	3 „	...1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	...1s. 8⅜d.	„
France	3 „	...2·15½	„

For delivery up to the end of the year 1-32d. above current rates is quoted.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 5-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady, with buyers at Rs. 96¼ for Fours and Rs. 104 5-16 for Fours-and-a-half. In Calcutta quotations rule ⅛ under these figures.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still tend upwards, but no change can be noted in other companies. There is an advance of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 25 in Soonderdass.

In COTTON there is really nothing new to report. For export there is nothing at all doing, and prices are unchanged so far as regards the qualities required by the local mills. There are still sellers of New Crop, March delivery, at Rs. 212 for Akote and Rs. 224 for Broach.

SEEDS are quiet at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Linseed and Rs. 6-1 for Rapeseed. Wheat is steady at Rs. 32 per candy for Soft White.

FREIGHTS remain as before quite stagnant at the nominal quotation of 20s. per ton by steam for Liverpool, and there seems no inclination to do anything forward either for Liverpool or Mediterranean. Calcutta rates are firm, and that port will probably continue to attract any spare tonnage we have here.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at unaltered prices. Notwithstanding the better news from up-country the buying has not increased, and dealers have probably sufficient stocks in hand, and to arrive to meet any demand likely to arise for some time to come.

COALS are unchanged with very few sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	500	5 p. ct	695
Bank of Bengal.........	40,000	500	all	8 do	750
Bank of Madras.........	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C......	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	975
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	121	1,140
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	390
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.........	600	500	all	50	430
New Indian Press	1,000	350	320	14	105
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	34
Colaba Press Co.........	500	1,880	1,880	40	625
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	980
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5	1,900
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	45 p.s.	400
Sind Press Co.........	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co.........	3,125	400	400	3	255
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	7	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,800	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.........	300	500	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	...	400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	85
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	520
Alliance Spinning......	600	2,500	all	65 p s	1,875
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	1,000	25	905
Central India S. W. & W. Co.........	2,500	500	500	30	710
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning	8,000	2,000	all	35	395
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	495
Golam Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,055
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	625
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co..	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo.........	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	915
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	775
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	535
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s	1,340
Monockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,260
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,135
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	890
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,130
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	645
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	225
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	750
Sholapore Mills.........	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,010xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	950
Victoria Mills.........	550	1,000	1,000	59½	650

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.........	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct	660
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	25
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35xd
Port Canning Co.........	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	195

*P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	660
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Bo. New £15 Shares..	...	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A 140 / B 130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,100
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.........	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.........	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. ...	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1 000	100 p.s.	855xd
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	700
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	130

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain G. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,320 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee in ballast.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. de Smidt, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Kurrachee with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE I. G. steamer Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee in towing the sailing ship Czarewitch.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 677 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Viscount St. Vincent, Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Captain Gill, Mr. Dawood Tyab and friend and two women, Bai Sombai and two girls, Mr. Peak, Mr. Meerza Ahmed Jan Mohamed, one inspector and two clarks, and 173 deck.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Indus, 2,200 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from London, brought the English mail and the following cargo:—1,072 packages piece-goods, 175 bales twist, 25 packages papers, 2 cases boots, 375 cases candles, 299 casks cement, 1,041 packages wine and spirits, 150 packages oilmanstores, 210 packages provision, 22 cases cochineal, 25 cases tinplates, 51 cases tobacco, 32 cases whiskey, 9 cases thread, 100 kegs nails, 101 packages colour, 37 packages glassware, 26 packages oil, 113 casks beer, 22 packages indigo, 80 cases brass, 60 cases metal, 3 cases clocks, 4 cases saffron, 84 boxes silver coins, 4 boxes specie, 266 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes gold, 1 box pearls and specie, 1 package wax, 1 package shells, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Euphrates (s)	Smith.........	Kurrachee, Sept 4.
7	Chinsura (s).........	Gavin	Kurrachee, Sept 4.
	Peshwa (s).........	Carson	Kurrachee, Sept 4.
	I.G.S. Tenasserim...	Street.........	Kurrachee, Sept 4.
	I. G. Czarwitch	Elton	Kurrachee, Sept 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Dunalistaer	Sangster	Calcutta.
	G. Wilmot	Chaston.........	Sandhead.
	Janet Court	Jackman	Calcutta.
	Ireland	Griffith	Moulmein.
	Africa	Hagglestein...	Zanzibar.
	India (s)	Read	Kurrachee.
	H. M. Orontes (s)...	Keanshaw	Natal.
	Burmah (s).........	Dougherty	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Ethiopia (s).........	Sharp.........	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chinsura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer India, to China.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—4 casks hardware, 5 casks iron hose, 505 bundles sheet iron and 500 bundles hoop iron Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

India s—1 case glass beads Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Earl King s—15 cases whiskey Eduljee Bazonjee.
Regent Murray s—26 cases old tom Eduljee Bazonjee.
Marlborough s—25 cases geneva Eduljee Bazonjee.
Branksome Hall s—10 cases whiskey Eduljee Bazonjee.
Duke of Edinburgh s—50 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons
Lennox s—25 casks plaster of Paris Heerjee Mooljee.
Indus s—2 boxes gold bars [Rs 1,00,000] and 10 boxes silver bars [Rs 23,000], the M Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—50 cases brandy the Agra Bank, 15 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Sumatra s—23 cases brandy Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 100 bales cotton Sanquet and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia s—5 bundles silk Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—75 cwts onion Pudumsee Dhunjee, 20 packages nurlavang and 115 packages cloves Datardina Mowjee; 34 packages cloves Jewraz Merally, 5 packages cloves Cayamally Tyebally's Son, 100 bales cotton Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass, 267 cwts sandalwood and 20 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 199 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee. 12 bales twist Mahomed Oomer and Co, 50 bales twist, Gopaljee Valubjee, 8 bales twist The National S and W Co, 35 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 105 cwts broken glass Curimbhoy Nanjee, 46¼ cwts bedium, Edu jee Nusserwanjee, 61 bales cotton Yue Lun Ching, 15 cases sharkfin and fishmaws Faz I Mahomed Dama.

Indus s—12 packages cloves Yue Loong Hing, 250 bales cotton Tata and Co, 114 bales cotton and 101 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 62 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 240 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 35 bales twist Rehemoobhoy Habitbhoy, 22 bales cotton Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·759
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point.........	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	77·8
General Direction of Wind* ....WSW, W, WSW W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	419
Fall of Rain*	0·17
Total fall during month	0·76
„ „ year	44·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Sept.	0·08

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 1.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar Dist Order, dated the 15th Aug 1880, appointing Lieut Col W Campbell, Bengal Infantry, doing general duty at Peshawar, to assume command of the depot 27th N I, vice Capt W Atkins, 6th N I, until the return from leave of Lieut J W Thruston, 27th N I.

Kuram Force Order, dated the 18th Aug 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice A Anderson to officiate as Asst Apothecary to the European details at Thull.

Dated the 18th Aug 1880, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice V M Cadelan officiated as [illegible] from the [illegible] June to the 8th July last.

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 7th Aug 1880, appointing Capt W Stainforth, 21st Madras N I, to the charge of the depot 30th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departures of the 4th N I from Ferozepore.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Aug 1880, appointing Lieut F G Pollock, Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Major A F Lindsay, proceeded on furlough.

10th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Aug 1880, making the following Offg appointments, with effect from the 14th idem, consequent on the departure of Lieut J de C D Meade to join the 8th Bengal Cavalry:—

Major D M Strong, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Major O Barnes.

Lieut C G F Fagan, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt S D Barrow.

18th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Aug 1880, making the following Offg appointments, with effect from the 7th Aug, consequent on the departure of Lieut Col H DeBrett, Wing Comdr and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt 8th N I:—

Capt C A R Sage, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice De Brett.

Lieut F G Vivian, Wing Officer and Adjt to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Sage, no other officer being available.

41st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th July 1880, appointing Capt B Wemyss, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Capt H M Rose, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Major W R Barlow, (No 10 Battery 8th Bgde) to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, or until that battery is struck off the strength of the R A in India on its embarkation for England, in extension of the leave granted to that officer, in G O C dated 24th April 1880 page 248.

1-18th Foot.—Capt H F S Bolton, port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, to remain at Bombay until departure of first troop-ship.

British Medical Service.—Surgn Major J Riddick, to remain at Dhurmsala, from the 11th Aug to the 15th Nov, on medical certificate in extension of leave, on medical certificate, from the 11th April to the 11th Aug, granted him by the general officer comdg. the Allahabad division.

On the recommendation of a medical board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation:—

1-25th Foot.—2nd Lieut H V Cox.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SAWERS—September 5th, at Blackheath, R. O. Sawers, Joint General Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—September 7th, at 8, Rampart Row, Archibald McMillan Taylor, aged 33.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICKIE—August 31st, at Sukkur, the wife of J. Rickie, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, I. V. S. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HODSON—LINCOLN—September 1st, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Robert Doveton Hodson, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, son of the late Colonel B. Hodson, Madras Army, to Florence Anne, daughter of F. Lincoln, District Judge, Sitapur, Oudh.

DEATHS.

PYCROFT—August 28th, at Edwardesabad, Bunnoo, Lieutenant G. Pycroft, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

ROBINSON—August 29th, at Attock, Frederick William Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson of the Punjab Northern State Railway, aged 4 years and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

THE speech of Lord Hartington in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on the 17th of August was clear, concise, and in everyway businesslike. After calling attention to the exceptional position he occupied in introducing a budget for which he was not responsible, he soon made it clear that he had grasped the subject, and excepting only the difficult problem of the agrarian and social condition of certain districts of India, he did not fail to touch on any one of the many different subjects that are necessarily connected with a discussion of the Indian Budget. The figures which he gave for the three years 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81, are most satisfactory in themselves, the total of revenue actual and estimated amounting respectively to £65,199,000, £67,615,000, and £66,746,000, and had it not been for the war, the surpluses of these three years would have been respectively £2,700,000, £4,232,000, and £4,247,000, or a total of £11,179,000. In these three years the extra taxation imposed to form the famine fund amounted to £3,394,000. The normal taxation therefore, of the country for the three years 1878 to 1881 produced a revenue of £7,785,000 over the normal expenditure. This is on the face of it exceedingly satisfactory; the only unsatisfactory part of it is its uncertainty, which is shown by the great difference between the estimates and the actuals; for instance, the budget of 1878-79 showed an estimate of revenue of £63,195,000, while the actual was £65,199,000, or a difference of 2 millions: the following year showed a larger discrepancy, the estimate in 1879 calculating the revenue at £64,562,000, while later in the year this was increased to £67,615,000. These excesses have arisen principally from opium, but from whatever cause they come they indicate great uncertainty and naturally raise the suspicion that some day there may be an equal falling off without its being anticipated. Still, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; and the fact that had it not been for this Afghan war we should have had a famine fund of nearly 3½ crores and a surplus revenue of 7¾ crores to be applied to public works is certainly a matter for congratulation. The revenue of the country is called inelastic, and we are told that we have exhausted all methods of taxation, but the fact remains that the revenue of the country is a growing one, and that it is well able to meet any reasonable expenditure that the country may be called upon to pay. With regard to the war expenditure and the blunder in the accounts Lord Hartington tells us nothing that is new, and we do not propose to dwell upon them again now. We notice, however, with satisfaction that he does not attempt to conceal his opinion that "the despatches from India to the Home Government give us some reason to believe that there existed a most trustworthy basis on which the estimate might have been framed had it occurred to any one to make use of it," and he further says, "I cannot hold the members of the Indian Government free from responsibility in the matter. I cannot acquit them of negligence in having rested on what must necessarily have been an uncertain basis when they had a trustworthy basis ready to their hands." While disclaiming any intention of accusing them of wilfully intending to deceive he says:—"I cannot help saying that it does appear to me that there has been from the very commencement of this war a determination, which was reckless if it was not deliberate, to underrate its magnitude and its importance."

With regard to ways and means for meeting the increased Afghan war expenditure, there has been the late loan of three crores, and it has been determined to reduce the Council Bills this year by nearly two crores from the estimated amount, limiting the drawings to fifteen crores, and temporary assistance will be given to the Secretary of State by the Home Government; but any further than this Lord Hartington was unable to go until the exact cost of the war is known. Meantime he makes a strange confession—"I confess at the outset that I am not able to give a full explanation." It appears that there is a little sum of £5,500,000 which the Government of India have paid without knowing it! If anything were needed to show the complete muddle into which Sir John Strachey has brought Indian Finance it is the following:—"Of the £9,000,000 excess, it is asserted that £5,500,000 has already been paid, although the Indian Government themselves were not aware of the fact. Notwithstanding this payment, the balances of the year have only been reduced by the crown by eighteen lakhs of rupees, and I confess I cannot account for it." In what a condition must the Indian finance be when a war expenditure, estimated at five-and-a half millions is asserted to amount to twenty millions, and in the meantime five-and-a-half millions "cannot be accounted for;" and in fact it is left unaccounted for by Lord Hartington, for he leaves the subject with the suggestion that "it may be accounted for by the fact that estimates of balances were framed by one department with full knowledge of the condition of the balance as affected by the war, while the estimate of the military expenditure was framed by another department on different data;" and thus the Secretary of State is satisfied to leave this little difference of five-and-a-half crores. It seems to be quite on the cards that there has been a mistake the other way, and that the cost of the war, under-estimated at first, has at last been over-estimated, and that we owe five-and-a-half millions less than we were told. Our finances are certainly in a pitiful position when the Secretary of State for India is compelled to declare in the House of Commons that he is quite unable to account for a sum of five-and-a-half millions sterling, and that all he can say is that the difference may arise from the estimates being framed on different data! It is satisfactory to know that while the Licence Tax will not probably be abolished, it will be deprived of its inequitable feature by extension to the official and professional classes. This act of tardy justice is a sure sign that we have no longer the Lytton-Strachey influence at work. Lord Hartington makes short work of Sir John Strachey's sophistry to prove that his Famine Insurance Fund had been a success, saying, "The policy, therefore, has not been successful, but has completely failed." The only obscure passage in the whole speech appears in this connection, where he states, "The Viceroy and the new Finance Minister are of opinion that the time has fully come for a full review of our financial position, and that a new departure must be taken in Indian Finance, both with reference to our liabilities generally and those which arise from the recurrence of famine." In connection with his further statement that no present method of taxation can be abandoned, and his opinion that there seems but little prospect of real retrenchment in expenditure, we fail to see a starting point for any "new departure," and the passage must be left in its obscurity. Our own view is that any new policy will fail, and that the prudent course is to continue on the old lines with due attention to true economy.

In the matter of productive public works it is satisfactory to find the Secretary of State imbued with the right principles. The amount spent on those works in the three years referred to was £11,258,038. The total outlay on such works is £129,611,000; and their progress towards real productiveness he shows in the following:—"While there has been a capital expenditure of £37,000,000 on State works (down to the end of March 1880) in 13 years, the net charge for interest on debt has increased by only £482,000, while the net receipts from guaranteed and State railways and other productive public works, have increased by £4,040,666 (including £703,000 credited to irrigation works on account of land revenue) showing a net improvement of £3,557,806." We trust that Lord Hartington will be bold enough, now that he appears to see that these public works are really productive, to disregard the limit recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons as to borrowing for public works, and go in for a larger expenditure. That such works should be constructed from loans, and not from revenue, he admits, stating that he knows of no country where works of this class have been made from revenue; and when he is able to say, "I think the most satisfactory feature of that position (Indian finance) is the increasing productiveness of the public works to which I have referred," the time would seem to have come for a rejection of that policy which sought retrenchment only in stopping the construction of lines of communication, and in buying at a high cost the retirement of officers specially trained for carrying out public works. Lord Hartington, at the close of his speech, laments the rapidly growing amount of the home charges. Had he taken the trouble to dissect these charges he would have found that more than half of the yearly payment, and which he wrongly says "resembles the drain of a tribute," arises from interest in the gold debt and on capital put into railways and other productive works, which he acknowledges to be of immense benefit to India, and to be already nearly paying their own way. There is no reason to bemoan the remittances made by India for the interest on the cost of our railways, for no country in the world has borrowed on the London market for this purpose—and all have borrowed there—at so cheap a rate as India, and in thus following in the wake of Mr. Hyndman and the other Indian Cassandras, and talking of the remittances to England as a tribute, Lord Hartington throws the weight of his great influence in the scale against that development of this country. England is the money market of the world, and all pay tribute to her in the shape of interest on her loans, and India would be better off to-day were she paying more in this way. All this indiscriminate talk about India being poor and being "drained," only tends to stop that development of her resources which alone can make her rich.

LOSS OF THE S.S. STRATHMORE.

ANOTHER wreck is reported at the Cape, where we presume there must have been bad weather of late. The steamer Strathmore was built but two years since at Middlesbrough by Messrs. Raylton, Dixon, and Co., and was owned by Messrs. J. Watson and Co., of Glasgow. She was a schooner-rigged craft of 1,383 tons net and 2,138 tons gross register, with engines of 250 horse-power, and was in charge of Captain J. Rowell. Beyond the fact of her being abandoned, and that all lives have been saved, we have received no particulars.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

I HAVE just been reading for the second or third time with renewed delight (as far as the joko goes) Major W. Jacob's excellent parody on General Roberts' despatches. Major Jacob and Lieut. D'Aguilar, of the Engineers, were engaged on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July in some microscopical operations beyond Chaman. These operations were successfully conducted, and a trooper of the Poona Horse was killed, while several shots were fired at the enemy in return. There were one or two rather long marches, during which some of the men suffered from fatigue and some from thirst. It was just like war, though on an exceedingly small scale; and Major Jacob was the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. D'Aguilar was his "brilliant staff." The humour of the situation was thoroughly appreciated by Major Jacob, who, on completing his campaign, at once addressed to the Staff Officer at Chaman a despatch full of the happiest touches of satire. He recounts every circumstance with the most amusing detail, commends the conduct of some of his men, who discharged their guns without accident, expresses his obligations to Majors Westmacott and Wace and Lieutenant Winter, who gave his party a drink of water, and finally concludes with a sentence that the eminent "Bobs" will confess to be conceived in his own happiest style. "Throughout this long march of seventeen miles Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R. E., was indefatigable in the assistance he gave me."

* * *

PERHAPS a joke never met with more eminent success than this of Major Jacob's. The despatch was taken quite seriously, and forwarded to General Phayre, who presumably having no time to read through Major Jacob's *jeu d'esprit*, but seeing that it did not refer to a second Khushk-i-Nakhud, and anxious to contribute the humblest mite towards the vindication of the Bombay army, passed it on, with hasty expressions of approval, to the Commander-in-Chief, who handed it up, through the Adjutant-General, to the Governor.

* * *

THE Governor sent it on to Simla, and the matter now becomes serious. A military movement of the minutest dimensions and the minutest importance, humorously described, goes flaunting about in *Gazettes* as a counterpoise to the disaster at Khushk-i-Nakhud, and a justification of the efficiency of Bombay officers and Bombay troops. The Bombay Army, and all who know it, and know its worth, may feel justly aggrieved.

* * *

So Roberts has thrashed Ayoub Khan! I must say I feel sorry that General Phayre did not push on without waiting for the Bengal troops, and, in combination with Primrose, retrieve the Khushk-i-Nakhud defeat. Every reader of the *Bombay Gazette* will regret this. But what must General Primrose feel! The *Pioneer* will now say—"Bombay is my washpot; over Burrows will I cast out my shoe; over Primrose will I triumph. Who will lead us into the strong city? Who will lead us into Kandahar?" Chorus:—"Bobs shall tread down our enemies."

* * *

THE accounts of the unspeakable Lord's arrival in England will fill his enemies with joy. How he must have cursed the claque for their officiousness in coming publicly forward to meet him, putting him to an open shame!—But toad-eating must have its reward: and the English papers say that the Earl shook hands with them.

* * *

ASKING the Marquis of Hartington questions about Khusk-i-Nakhud has proved a barren pastime: and the extent to which it has been indulged in only shows what a spiritless and idle world we live in. The Marquis is, ex-officio, the most ignorant man in regard to India who has a seat in the Cabinet. The Buddhas of his Council have outgrown that period in life when information possesses any interest or value. They only care for opinions. When the Minister asks for information about Kandahar a confused cackle arises about Rent, Education, Archæology, Roman-Urdu, Artillery Majors, Central Asia, and Experimental Farms.

* * *

GENERAL BROOKE, Major Shewell, and Mr. Gordon lost their lives in attempting to succour the wounded. The two former, if they had lived, would have fairly earned the Victora Cross; and it is to be hoped that the *Gazette*, which announces their deaths, will place upon record the glorious circumstances under which they fell.

* * *

THE irony of events was never more conspicuously exhibited than in the proposal of the Famine Commission to establish a Department of Agriculture. Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey suppressed the Department of Agriculture created by Lord Mayo, and formed the Famine Commission in its stead. Now the Famine Commissioners, like unnatural children, turn upon their parents and rend them for the act of generation.

* * *

THIS F. C. Report reminds one of the book in which Mr. Val. Prinsep ridiculed the Delhi Assemblage he was engaged to paint and glorify.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food. Dr. DELZENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 20.

THE enormous shipments of wheat from the United States not only to this country, but to France, have led to the result which might have been expected, and gold has had to be sent from this side in large amounts. Except in the Bank of England, of course, there is not much spare gold to be had, and in Paris the case is even worse, for the Bank of France places all kinds of obstacles in the way of persons who want to take gold from its vaults, so that coin has to be bought in the open market at a considerable premium from the money changers. The actual and the anticipated withdrawals here between them begun to affect the value of money here, and although the rise is not yet great it is likely enough to continue on to the autumn. It can hardly, however, go far. The ability of the Americans to send wheat to this side, and therefore to put us in their debt, is limited by many obstacles natural and otherwise, prominent among which is of course the cost of carriage, and next the price of wheat in Europe. Carriage and freight form an appreciable item, which does not diminish in importance with reviving trade, but the very opposite, since of course vessels under these circumstances become more in demand and freights rise. As for the price of wheat in European markets there are numerous indications, that it has told already upon the imports of American produce. From an incident mentioned to me yesterday it would appear, indeed, that these imports have already been somewhat overdone. A cargo of American wheat sent over from Liverpool to France could not find a purchaser, and had to be returned to England where it was equally difficult to sell at the limit. Of course, it is possible that the limit placed on it may have been exceptionally high, but the truth is, prices are falling so fast that a limit which seems moderate one day may be useless on the next. Twelve days of continuously fine weather has now placed not only the last of the French, but the bulk of the English crops beyond risk, and wheat, roots, hay, &c., have improved so marvellously that, taken all round, we shall in all probability have a good average yield. If prices are now falling in anticipation merely of the harvest, what will be the course of things when the farmers bring their wheat promptly to market (which, needy as they are, they certainly will do), and when at the same time the enormous shipments from America lately and now being made, also come pouring upon the market? And farmers, it must be borne in mind, will not be able to hold as they once could, for they all want money. There is, in short, no doubt that prices will sink to a very unremunerative point, that American exports will soon diminish, and that as the United States are still buying large quantities of metals and other goods from us, the exchange must by-and-bye turn in favour of Englad. The danger of an excessive drain of gold from us will then be postponed indefinitely, and our rates of discount, left to the legitimate influences of the mercantile demand for accommodation, will rise, if at all, slowly, and in a way to give confidence, for it will show that profits are being realised. After all, an advance to double the present minimum of 2½ per cent would not in former days have been thought anything momentous.

The Paris Bourse has admitted to quotation the last Rupee Loan, and since Monday it has been freely dealt in. I am, however, surprised to hear that, so far the enterprise of the Syndicate which took, it has resulted in failure. It is now alleged, and I believe admitted, by the members of the Syndicate themselves, that only a very small portion of the whole amount has really been placed among French investors. After the loud flourish of trumpets with which the transaction was originally heralded, this is rather singular, but it seems that the Syndicate were overconfident and held too long, besides asking too much for the stock, namely, two premium. They would now willingly part with it at one premium, and an official quotation having been accorded in Paris they will doubtless succeed by degrees. The affair is, however, a damper upon the enthusiasm which had been excited here by the prospect of French investors being added to the *clientele* which takes up Indian loans. I can only account for it by supposing that the mass of the French public are too ignorant to handle such a stock, and that they dislike the uncertainty of dividends dependent upon a fluctuating exchange. The Continental loans, those of Russia, for instance, which have so taken their fancy, have been skilfully baited with the temptation of coupons payable in Paris at a fixed rate of exchange, so that the investor always knew exactly how he stood, and could utilise the coupons for purposes of remittence, &c., just as United States Government coupons are here. On the other hand, French *speculators* are not tempted by the rupee loan, because it does not afford a wide enough margin for gambling operations. These difficulties, however, may all be overcome in time. A few bargains judiciously made at varying prices attract notice, and the rest is a matter of market manipulation, an art nowhere in the world so thoroghly understood as in Paris.

Lord Hartington's financial statement on Tuesday afternoon created much interest in the City, particularly among the Indian banks and the bullion brokers. As a matter of course, it did not tend to improve the price of silver or the rates for the Council Bills. At present the position of the India Council drawings in their effect upon the market is as follows:—Down to and including this week the drafts in the current financial year have amounted to a total of Rs. 6,85,00,000, realising about £5,732,000, leaving 32 weeks still to come. The Budget estimate for the year was Rs. 20,28,00,000 at 1s.8d. to yield £16,900,000. Lord Hartington says that the Government will not draw more than £15,000,000. Now, assuming that for the six weeks between this and October the drawings will as before be only Rs. 3,00,000 weekly, realising in round numbers £1,500,000, in all we have £7,232,000, and a balance of £7,768,000 to receive in the other 26 weeks. At Rs. 3,00,000 a week only about £6,500,000 would be realised, and hence the market estimate is that weekly drawings of Rs. 35,00,000 at least will be needed from the beginning of October to produce the requisite amount. But the market cannot at present stand more than Rs.30,00,000 a week, as Wednesday's transaction showed without a further decline in the exchange, and, therefore, to burden with drawings of Rs. 35,00,000 for 26 weeks running is to depress the rates and reduce the net yield. Accordingly the market expects that, unless trade improve, most decidedly drawings of something over Rs. 35,00,000 a week will be needed before the end of the financial year. Such being the case the flatness in the rates for Council Bills on Wednesday is easily explained. Silver, too, is nominally lower, and would be worse still if there were any appreciable amounts to sell, but there is next to none in the market. Lord Hartington's statement, that it was not intended to increase the Indian debt in sterling loans, had in one way a good effect, for, supposing this resolution to be strenuously adhered to, we see the end of the constant additions to the home charges. As for the hint at another rupee loan to make up any further deficit from the Afghan war expences, it has not much influenced the market for rupee stocks either one way or the other, since in any case a loan is not thought to be at all urgent.

Another South Indian gold mining company has been brought out this week, and I am assured that such was the eagerness to get the shares that large dealings took place on the Stock Exchange before even the prospectus had been issued at ⅞, 1 premium. It is, however, so easy a matter to arrange dealings of that nature and to set at defiance the rules of the Stock Exchange against them that I do not attach any value to such glowing assurances of avidity in the public to buy more of these shares of Indian gold companies. There must be a good deal of disappointment by and bye among some people. The new company is called the Dewala Provident, and its capital is £75,000 in £1 shares. The only Indian name I see on the list of directors is General Abbott, of the Bengal establishment, but the great card of the promoters of this, as of all the other Indian gold mines, is the authoritative opinion of Mr. Brough Smyth. It is amusing to see how many of the companies use that name to conjure with; for after all Mr. Smyth gives but a cautious opinion of many of the localities now so eagerly competed for. Another point which the promoters of these companies seem to consider of great importance is the circumstance that the property acquired is one of a "claster" of properties known to be rich. This ground of confidence, it is needless to say, may be worth little.

A small failure, that of L. Reis and Co., merchants and bullion dealers, of Liverpool, was announced on Tuesday. It was of the most insignificant character, and would not be worth refering to but for the circumstance that most of the morning papers gave altogether unnecessary publicity to the incident, some of them printing sensational telegrams headed, "suspension of a Liverpool bank." The firm were not bankers in the proper sense at all, and enjoyed no credit worth speaking of. They failed in 1869, and I believe the father of the present members committed suicide three years ago, since which the firm has struggled, doing a very small business, and running up no liabilities deserving the name.

Heavy losses are still being incurred in Mincing Lane, not only in tea, but in sugar and many other articles. The cause of dulness in sugar at this moment is the prospect of an abundant beet crop on the Continent, an invariable damper upon the spirits of sugar holders here. As for tea, the belief is that every Indian tea property is mortgaged up to the hilt, and I was told in one august quarter that one of the banks has all these estates inpledge for its advances. Nevertheless, large as the loss of money must undoubtedly be, we hear nothing of failures in the produce markets, which indicates an absence of the usual wild speculation, and also implies that the sales are mostly of large consignments against which bills have been drawn with an ample margin. Of course, in speaking of the tea market we have to remember that its disorganised state is owing in some degree to the reduction in the usance of Eastern bills. The "prompt" in the tea trade to buyers at auction is three months; so that when tea arrives it has to be sold almost immediately to bring the payment within the time when the bills drawn against it became due. This is given as one main reason of the rush to sell at the "unprotected" auctions.

The accounts from the cotton manufacturing districts are, on the whole, favourable. Prices, however, are no better, although it is said that spinners, stimulated by the firmness in the cotton market, have been trying to get another eighth of a penny per lb. for their yarns. Their position is awkward, as they are squeezed between advancing cost of raw material and stationary prices for yarn, any improvement in the value of which is most effectually prevented by the largely augmented production in relation to the demand. A reduced out-turn is spoken of, but I suppose nothing will come of it. A falling off in the export demand is stated to be the principal cause of the dealings in yarns, only some counts, as twofold 30's and 40's being exceptionally firm, in consequence of orders from Germany and Italy. For home consumption the demand is still poor, notwithstanding the excellent harvest prospects, and any improvement is a matter of hope rather than fruition. Cloths have also had anything but an active market this week, and for the East there is a pause in operations, as it is thought that what with the supplies now on the way and the quantities ordered and almost ready for shipment, consumers in India and China will be abundantly stocked.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has just raised its rate of discount [illegible] per cent. to 5. This movement is solely [illegible] the purpose of checking the export of gold which has been going on for some time, and not at all because of the trade demand for monetary accommodation, since the actual market rate at Berlin is little more than 2 per cent. Thus the authorities have to face the problem, quite familiar to us here, how to prevent money from leaving them when it is really so cheap as to be unusable. It is an odd paradox, if you take money as the equivalent of gold, which of course you must do in this case, seeing that the withdrawal of a particular sum represented by the precious metal means the withdrawal of so much loanable capital. Things are likely, too, to get worse instead of better with the Germans, for their harvest is miserably bad and they must import largely of grain, while they have none to export. The balance of trade will, therefore, be still more against them, and it will be impossible to retain their gold. Prince Bismarck is capable of any eccentricity in the way of heterodox proposals to check the export of gold, but what some of the bankers here fear is that the first impulse at Berlin will be to sell some of the twelve or thirteen millions sterling of surplus silver and convert it into gold, as was done constantly until last year. If he were to do so, two markets would be disturbed instead of one, for silver would fall here at least 3d. per ounce, and we should have to raise our Bank rate of discount to any figure sufficient to check the efflux of gold. The certainty of a heavy fall in the price of silver is, however, the great ground of hope against Germany selling any at present. She would simply spoil her own market. The difficulty at Berlin has, however, helped to revive the bimetallic controversy, the present governor of the Imperial Bank being supposed to have become a convert to that principle. I do not believe that Germany will abandon her gold standard, but I am quite prepared to see a revival of the agitation.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following changes have been made in the destinations of regiments arriving from England, viz., the 2nd Battalian 24th Regiment from Poona to Secunderabad; the 77th Regiment to Madras; and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Poona. The 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment will move by rail from Poona to Secunderabad on the 14th and 15th instant; and the 77th Regiment, on arrival about the 11th instant, will occupy the rest camp during its halt in Poona *en route* to Madras. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade will occupy the Ghorpuri barracks after the departure of the 2nd Battalian 24th Regiment. The destination of the other corps remains the same, viz., the 1st Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers to Deolali as a temporary measure and afterwards to Chakrata; the 61st Regiment to Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda; and the 98th Regiment to Kurrachee and Hyderabad. The latter corps arrived at Kurrachee on Saturday last.

CROP PROSPECTS IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 4.

I AM glad to have it in my power to communicate good heart gladdening news. It has been raining steadily since 11-30 last night. The cereal crops, viz., bajree, mutt, moong, thil, joharry, gohar, &c., must now thrive, and perhaps yield abundantly, *i. e.*, according to the capability of the soil. The ryot will not fall, soul-and-body, into the dark abyss of misery: he belongs, indeed, to a most deserving class of the rural population, and is entitled to the pity of right thinking men. I have had, during my rides across the country, some conversation with cultivators belonging to some of the surrounding villages, and was surprised to learn that many of the unfortunate creatures were compelled, this season, to borrow money from village Banias at Rs. 25 per cent. Will you kindly allow me in this place to invite the attention of our great and good Government to this very important fact, what benefit will the poor creatures derive from the soil? It is, indeed, in the power of our Government to turn some of their poorest villages that are in the proximity of our beautiful river, the Saburmuttee, to capital account, and the legitimite rights of the hardworking ryot need not be interfered with. One of our wealthy local capitalists has assured me that he would willingly assist Government in developing the resources of the estates I refer to. The tanks are quite dry, and I am afraid that the rice crops, this season, will be a failure. The weather is simply deligtful, and the health of the population is, comparatively speaking, good.

Our spirit-stirring gymkhana sports have the happy effect of driving "dull care" away. It must not be forgotten that

"Too much care will make a young man grey,
And turn an old man into clay."

There is, too, a charm in cantonment life which the lively educated portion of our interesting community know how to appreciate.

Several owners of some good country, stud bred horses have this day started for Poona, where the Ahmedabad livestock will be exhibited at the forthcoming horse-show.

An enterprising Eurasian, who lost his appointment in consequence of the abolition of the Cotton Department, has turned his attention to farming on a limited scale near the Christian village outside the city. Farming in India on sound economical principles must pay handsomely, notwithstanding tropical disadvantages and public opinion to the contrary, and I should like to see more Europeans and Eurasians betake themselves to it, and thus secure for themselves honourable independence which, according to my mode of thinking, is the noblest privilege of a rational being.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the prospectus of the "Wynaad Gold Mining Company," the promoters have omitted to explain how the capital of £650,000, or, say, £50,000 is to be applied. They inform us that the cost of putting up the machinery ought not to exceed £8,000. Does this sum include the value of the plant? If so, what is to become of the remaining £42,000? If not, how is this £42,000 to be expended? It can scarcely be intended that, out of a capital of £50,000, £42,000 is to go in promotion-money. If Messrs. Tremayne and Co. would kindly show how the money is to be expended they would oblige timid speculators, who like to look (as far as possible) before they leap.

Sept. 5. IGNORAMUS.

PUBLIC SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *employés* in the "Local Funds Department" I know are not gazetted officers, nor are they privileged to send their correspondences "On H. M.'s Service" in Berar, but surely they are "*public servants*"? Mr. Graham, the Judge of Cuddapah, Madras, declared "that no servant of a Local Fund Board is a *public servant* within the meaning of the I. P. C." Surely this dispenser of justice has erred in his recent sessions and dismissed an alleged offender.

Berar, Aug. 31. QUERY.

FOR a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes*, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence. S. SANTIAGO, Malaga.

COMPULSORY EXILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Formerly I think fifteen years was the time for chaplains, as "Senex" suggests. If the C. S. were not *overpaid* and pensioned there would be enough funds to let all retire earlier. Why should a man who has spent money in cramming for the C.S. get double the pay and pension of another who spent it at a University in reading other subjects? That the former need be no cleverer is proved by the fact that boys of lower rank at school often pass the examination because they *prepare* for it, while those who were above them read for something else. Either the salaries or pensions of the C. S. should be reduced, but not of course to affect those in it now. There is no fear of not getting men on two-thirds of present allowances.

Z.

THE GAME PRESERVATION BILL AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your comtemporary of the Parsi Bazar Street is simply misleading the public in his uncalled for attack on the Native Press this morning, when attempting to show that the entire Native Press has adopted Mr. Morarjee Goculdas's opinions against the Game Preservation Bill. To cite a noteworthy instance, the *Rast Goftar* has warmly supported the proposed measure, and has not only quoted with approbation most of the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner whilst moving the first reading of the bill, but it has also met Mr. Morarjee's opposition by arguments of its own, calling the opposition "mistaken" and "misdirected," as well as least expected from a "mild Hindu."

A CONSTANT READER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar Concert, 9 p.m.
Cricket Match, Gymkhana, 11 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th instant:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Chinsura (s), Peshwa (s), I. G. S. Tenasserim, and I. G. Czarwitch, from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Dunalistar, Janet Court, and Ethiopia (s), to Calcutta; G. Wilmot, Sandhead; Ireland. Moulmein; Africa, Zanzibar; India (s), Kurrachee; H. M. Orontes (s), Natal; Burmah (s), P. Gul via Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Pariser Einzug	Keiper.
Overture	Emma di Antiochia	Mercandanti.
Gute Nacht		Abt.
Waltz	Die Vergangenheit	Strauss.
Potpouri	Trovatore	Verdy.
Quadrille	Bouffes Parisien	Kremser.
Das Grab auf der Heide		Heiser.
Waltz	Blaettlein im Winde	Faust.
Cavatina	Masnadiere	Verdy.
Polka	Auf der Tagd	Strauss.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Steamer India left the dock yesterday.

JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce &c., has joined the board of Directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice West presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence on Friday next.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.—In our report of Mr. de Quadros's cross-examination by Mr. Pherozshaw, it was stated that Mr. de Quadros advanced Rs. 4,000 to a Portuguese man-of-war in Bombay; it should have been £4,000.

TROOPSHIPS.—The I. G. S. Tenasserim and Czarwitch, the B. I. S. N. Company's [illegible] and the As[illegible] steamer Peshwa, arrived i[illegible] morning. The Peshwa will go into Prince's Dock to-day, and the Tennasserim and Dalhousie to-morrow.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday [illegible] was 52 feet and 5 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 1 tenth. The total rainfall up to date was 56 inches 77 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 71 inches [illegible] cents.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that for three months and upwards the footpaths along the Eastern Boulevard have been used by the municipality for storing road metal and sand to the great inconvenience of public traffic. Some time ago, says our correspondent, a representation was made on the subject to the Municipal authorities without, however, eliciting any reply.

ACCIDENT.—A seaman, belonging to the ship Governor Wilmot, fell down the hold and broke his shoulder, besides sustaining severe injuries to his head. He was removed to the hospital.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yessoo Loomajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 32, the property of Savitree, woman. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on the body of a prisoner named Oomerasing Goviodsing, who died in the Jail hospital yesterday morning. The verdict was to the effect that deceased died from natural causes.

A REWARD.—A pair of gold solitaires, valued Rs. 25, was presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co., jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, to Mr. Inspector Grennan, through the Commissioner of Police, yesterday, as a reward to that officer for his exertions in recovering sundry articles of jewellery that had been recently stolen from the firm.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Breach Candy Road on the body of a Hindoo boy named Bhow Luximon, who was found drowned in a well in that locality. The verdict was "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in a well, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say."

WE regret to notice the death, which occurred yesterday, of Mr. A. McM. Taylor, of the firm of Thomson and Taylor, chemists, a gentleman who has resided for several years in Bombay. Mr. Taylor was for some years a prominent member of one of the principal Masonic Lodges here; and his funeral last evening was attended by a large number of freemasons, as well as by many other friends.

ON Sunday last a report was made to the executive Police of the Dhobi Talao locality by the Manager of the firm of Mr. Wamundas Nurotumdas, who carries on his business in Bombay in Ballajee Shamshet street, that one Dewidas Gopaldas, the Mehta of his firm, has absconded from Bombay, taking with him a sum of Rs. 1090 from the box belonging to the firm. Diligent search is being made by the police for his apprehension.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition will be opened on the 17th instant. The following prizes will be awarded:—

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best picture in oil or water colour by an amateur artist.

Mr. Robertson's Prize.—For the best landscape in oil. (Indian subject.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner's Prize.—For the best landscape in water colour. (Indian subject.)

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—For the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, serving with the British army, Bombay; Ditto ditto serving with the Native army, Bombay.

General Hogg's Prize.—For the best drawing by a warrant officer.

Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee's Prize.—For the best drawing in oil or water colour, by a native of India (professional or amateur.)

The Society's Prizes.—1. For the best figure painting in oil. 2. For the best figure painting in water colour. 3. For the best drawing in black and white, or sepia. 4. For the best series of four landscape sketches in oil *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 by 12 inches. 5. For the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colour from nature, size not less than 8 by 12 inches. 6. For the best painting from still life (fruit flowers, game etc.) 7 for the best copy in oil, water-colour, or chalk, from a painting, engraving, or photograph.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE match for to-day commencing at 11 o'clock.

Volunteers	*v. Gymkhana.*
Capt. Tennent,	T. H. Moon,
Capt. Wyer,	F. L. Steel,
Lieut. Stewart,	G. W. Moir,
Colr. Serjt. Macrae,	E. Lawrence,
Capt. Deolin,	A. G. Harrison,
Vol. Ryan,	Capt. Powell,
„ Cassels,	H. A. Richardson,
„ Harrington,	Rich,
„ Stiven,	Midwood,
„ Whitehead,	A. C. Walker,
„ D. Deolin.	W. Lang.

W. M. TENNENT,
Cricket Secy.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime*. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever. EDWIN GREENWOOD, Cape Negro Island Shelburne.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

DETAILS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 31ST AUGUST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

Particulars are published of the preliminary engagement on the 31st August. It appears that orders had been given for our force to encamp near the cantonments, but as the enemy had cut off the water-supply from the Karez to the south-west of Baba Wali Kotal, General Macpherson's Brigade was ordered to clear the low spur of hills commanding the Karez. General Macpherson took with him the 92nd Highlanders, 2nd Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, 15th Sikhs, four mountain guns of Douglas's battery, and two guns C-2 Royal Artillery.

The force moved out through the deserted cantonments, and occupied a picquet hill, and then hills commanding the Karez, scarcely a dozen the shots having been fired. The enemy showed in force on the main ridge extending south-west from Baba Wali Kotal. They had several standards and showed a bold front; our guns, however, were now retired, as our object had been gained.

Later on in the afternoon General Hugh Gough and Colonel Chapman, chief of the staff, took out the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, two mountain guns, and the 15th Sikhs, and made a reconnaissance on the Herat Road to test the enemy's strength. After the cavalry had reached the hills three miles along the road, the enemy appeared in large numbers and in regular order. They filled the walled enclosures and villages, and opened a smart fire, while their guns from the ridge made fair shell practice. As the enemy began to work into the villages between the cavalry and the line held by the Goorkhas, near a low Kotal over which the Herat road passes, our cavalry retired, covered by the 15th Sikhs, who behaved very steadily.

The enemy had buglers, who sounded recognised European calls, which were obeyed admirably, the enemy charging forward until at times they came within 290 or 300 yards, their cover being perfect. In the meantime General Macgregor's brigade had come up to the left of the Karez, and were thus enabled to give help to the 15th Sikhs, who were being followed by 5,000 men. The firing was constant and sustained for two hours, our cavalry retiring quietly, however, with only one man killed. Major Willock was struck by a spent bullet. From Baba Wali Kotal the enemy pitched a number of shells towards our camp, near the cantonments, from Armstrong breechloaders. The shells burst within 50 yards of some of our tents, but did no mischief.

Regarding the general action of the 1st inst., little information is given beyond General Roberts' despatch, communicated by the Press Commissioner.

Colonel Brownlow was shot dead while leading his regiment into action.

Captain Straton was shot dead by a wounded Ghazi, who sprung upon him after the enemy's position was captured.

Contrary to previous reports the enemy had unlimited ammunition, much of which was taken. Ayoub Khan is held personally responsible for Lieut. Maclaine's death, as the guard murdered him soon after Ayoub's flight.

Ayoub is making for the Hazara country, whence he may go to Maimena and finally to Herat. Hashim Khan has written proffering his submission. Ayoub's mule battery got away. The villages and enclosures stormed by our men are full of the enemiys' dead.

THE AMIR AND AKBAR KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Akbar Khan, Khan of Lalpura, and Mahomed Shah have been summoned to Kabul by the Amir. Akbar Khan suspects that the summons bodes evil for him and is not rejoiced there at Sardar. Wali Mahomed Khan, late Governor of Kabul, comes to Simla shortly with a view to urging a claim to the Khost Valley. His attendants will be limited to three or four.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSPORT JUMNA.

SUEZ, SEPT 6.

H. M.'s Transport Jumna has passed through the Canal outward bound.

LOSS OF THE SHIP STRATHMORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The ship Strathmore, Captain Heinsworth, from Masulipatam to London, has been abandoned off the Cape. All lives have been saved.

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SETP. 6.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have informed the Porte that the fresh proposals submitted for the settlement of the Montenegrin question are unsatisfactory, and that the Naval Demonstration will take place.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT LIVADIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 6.

General Scobeleff has been summoned to Livadia, where the Emperor now is, to attend a Council of War. It is believed that the General insists upon the punishment of the Merv Turcomans.

THE HARES AND RABBITS BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The House of Lords has read a third time the Hares and Rabbits Bill.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyrbassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80⅞

4½ per cent. Do. 87⅝

3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ...... 120½

Bar Silver 52⅛

Arrival.—Narcissus, I. B. Brown, Twilight, James Aitken.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 7, 3-15 P. M.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Australia arrived.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition will open on the 17th inst.

OUR report of yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, where some business of a formal nature was transacted, is crowded out.

LIEUT. A. C. CHRISTOPHER, of the 78th Highlanders, was to have been sent forward from Kurrachee on the 3rd instant in charge of depôts of the 7th, 11th, and 15th Regiments for Kandahar.

ONE of the chief native papers of the Bombay Presidency, the *Indu Prakash*, discussing the question of the policy to be pursued in reference to Kandahar now General Roberts's victory has once more asserted our supremacy in Southern Afghanistan, expresses the opinion that "recent events, added to past history, have shown that our salvation from the financial and other troubles which stare us in the face lies in leaving the country to its faithless and troublesome people."

ANOTHER improbable story in disparagement of Bombay officers and Bombay management of affairs generally appears in the *Pioneer*:—"A grievous illustration of the inconvenience attending the dual organization of the army operating in Southern Afghanistan is to be found in the following incident:—A detachment of artillery on its way to Kandahar was in want of 'Kabul kits,' as they are called, which consist of a waterproof sheet and some other necessaries for men on the march. At Sibi, quantities of these kits were in store, and the officer in charge of the detachment applied for the requisite number. But the kits belonged to the Bombay army, and the artillery detachment to a battery serving with Bengal troops, so the kits were refused and the men actually had to go forward on the march without them. No doubt, in this case, the deplorable result ensued from the stupidity of the officer in charge of the stores, who did not know how to break through a clumsy routine in a case where the public service demanded a departure from rule; but none the less is the routine preposterous." The story, we should think, is more preposterous than the routine.

SAYS the *Anglo-Indian*:—There are many reasons for suspecting the accuracy of the rumour that Lord Lytton, doubtful of his past success as a statesman, and uncertain about his future prospects as a diplomatist, has determined on burying his talents in the church.

THE *Indu Prakash* writes thus admiringly of our new Governor:—"Sir James Fergusson has commenced his gubernatorial career in right earnest. The spirit in which he works, and wishes others to work, is admirable. In matters of opinion, unlike his predecessors, he feels no overweening confidence in himself nor prefers to go exclusively by the authority of his official advisers, but shows himself ever willing and ready to listen to the views of the outside public. His is, it appears, but a true, simple, and statesmanlike course of procedure. His manners are engaging, and his observations full of sense and justice. By his work, as well as by his actions, he shows himself open to conviction. He seems to be above the narrow prejudices of a civilian bureaucracy in whose brains mischief lurks even where there is the remotest possibility of it. A Conservative in politics, he appears to be liberal in sentiments, and to sympathise in all that is conducive to the advancement of those he is sent to govern. In short, he seems to us to be a type of a thorough, well-bred, high class English gentleman." The *raison d'etre* of this eulogium is found in the concluding paragraph of the article to which it forms the introduction. The real subject in hand is the Game Preservation Bill, and the *Prakash*, which joins in the (as we pointed out the other day) mistaken cry that the measure is merely a piece of class legislation to support class interests, trusts that "His Excellency, in view of the objections urged against it, will see fit to throw out the measure." We should rather trust that His Excellency's "true, simple, and statesmanlike course of procedure" will lead him to a detection of the specious nature of the chief arguments urged against the Bill, and prompt him to support a measure, calculated, as intended, to benefit, not a class, but the general community.

"IF any advocate for the retention of the Kurrum Valley," writes a correspondent from that region to the *Pioneer*, "would come here and look at the ghastly aspect of the entire valley, together with everything connected with it, his enthusiasm would be rapidly quenched. It is downright sinful to waste lakhs and lakhs of rupees on a forsaken valley, and waste the lives of hundreds of good men, merely to gratify the whims of a few who have never been near the place, and hazard their opinion on hearsay."

THE anxiety recently felt concerning the outbreak of cholera on the frontier has in a great measure subsided. The disease about Peshawur was confined to a sharp outbreak in the village of Tangi, not far from Abazai,—one non-fatal attack in the city of Peshawur on the 28th, and three cases in the Hashtnagar villages on the 30th.

"THE latest brilliant idea of Dr. Richardson," says *Society*, "is truly a wonderful one. He wishes to bring the sea-side to London, and this is how he proposes to do it; not content with sea water having been brought to London, he wishes for sea air also, and would create it from the sea water already to be found in the Metropolis. Enough sea water must be procured to make a spray fountain of it in every valley, every close court, and every tiny dingy garden, so that the poorest of the poor may feel the invigorating sea spray on his cheeks, and smell the saline mixture. And the cost of this would be only a few trifling millions! The idea reminds one of an equally practical one which was once mooted in Madras. A gentleman fancied the whole city might be cooled by utilising the surf. Huge *khus khus* tatties might be erected on the shore, and the surf in dashing through them would so cool the air, that Madras would in consequence become the most charming place in the whole world in which to reside." Although any device for making Madras "the most charming place in the world" may be condemned without further enquiry as beyond the limits of possibility, Dr. Richardson's idea in its main features is so far from being impracticable that it has actually been carried out in our midst, and that not at an expense of several millions, but at no expense at all. We have long had sprays of sea-water playing freely through the length and breadth of Bombay, giving us the opportunity of smelling the invigorating sea air, and, if we feel inclined, of letting them play on our cheeks. Our water carts filled with sea water are not only instruments for laying the dust, but also perform a more valuable function by munificently distributing health and ozone wherever they pass, and the urchins who follow in their wake, and enjoy their refreshing showers, are true, though unconscious disciples of the great English health philosopher.

THE account of the public meeting held in Bombay in aid of the Military Relief Fund, under the presidency of Sir James Fergusson, has reached London. The *Times* publishes Reuter's telegram, and notices the three important gifts made to the fund, namely, those of the Nawab of Joonaghur, Thakore of Bhownugur, and Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. *La Semaine Francaise* speaks of Messrs. Hormarjee as "the well known Persian (?) house of enormous wealth and powerful connections," and speaks in complimentary terms of their "catholic benevolence," in giving "for the second time in six months, nearly 20,000 francs in a praiseworthy public cause." From private accounts it would seem that some of the leading East India houses in London have expressed their willingness to contribute £500 each towards the Relief fund, as they did during the Bengal famine. Very likely we shall hear something more about this later on, for there is not the slightest doubt that a great deal of sympathy is universally felt for the poor victims of the Afghan war, and it behoves all those, whether here or abroad, whose interests lie in the safety and permanence of the British *régime* to do all that may lie in their power to assist in the noble cause.

M. DURAND DE BUCHERON, better known by his pseudonym of Saint Genest, has written from Brussels a letter to the Paris *Figaro*, in which he enters at length into the views held in Belgium with regard to the political situation in France. Appealing to his reputation for telling the simple truth, even when it clashes with his convictions and wishes, he declares that French Republicanism has lost ground in the sympathies of the Belgians. One cause of this change of feeling is the amnesty to the Communists, who have always been regarded in Belgium with horror. When, he says, it is seen that the men who burnt Paris and whose extradition was only the other day demanded by the French Government are placed in positions from which they may rise to be mayors, prefects, deputies, or ministers, the public conscience of their neighbours is shocked. Another cause is to be found in the religious persecution, as the writer terms it. The Belgians will not be suspected of feeeling any affection for the Church. But they have a regard for right and justice; and to a people loving liberty before everything else the treatment of the religious bodies seems scandalous. In this, as well as in the laws aimed at the press and the violence displayed towards foreigners, they see a Jacobinism displayed to which they strongly object.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the lady of the Sultan's harem, who recently sought refuge in the British Embassy and was subsequently given up, has been strangled as an accomplice in a palace conspiracy.

ON the 22nd July a melancholy marriage ceremony was celebrated in the principal gaol of Madrid. Some days previously a young man named Alvarez Oliva and his mistress, with whom he had lived for several years, were tried for murder by the criminal tribunal in the Palacio de Justiz, and, having been proved guilty, were sentenced, the former to death by the garote, the latter to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. Shortly after their condemnation they craved permission of the authorities to be united in matrimony ere the dread sentence of the law should be carried into effect, in order that their only child, a little girl five years old, should be legitimised. Their petition was granted, and the gaol chaplain pronounced the blessing of the Church upon their union on the morning of the day appointed for Alvarez' execution. Having duly exchanged rings and pronounced vows of mutual fidelity "till death should part them," they took an eternal and affecting leave of one another, after which the bride was removed to the scene of her future punishment, and the bridegroom was conducted to the condemned cell, where, having confessed his sins and received absolution, he was pinioned and conveyed to the scaffold. A few minutes after he had ceased to live. Surely no grimmer expiation of a capital offence has ever been suffered by the most atrocious of criminals than to be strangled on his wedding morning by the public executioner.

A PARIS correspondent says that an old man who lived in the Rue Vercingetorix, and who was noticeable only by the poverty of his external appearance, died recently, and some time elapsed before an heir presented himself to claim the fortune of the deceased, which he estimated at between £50 and £60. When the legatee proceeded to take possession of the old man's apartment, to his surprise, no less a sum than £32,000 was discovered in a cupboard. It transpired subsequently that the miser had been in the habit of frequenting the Bourse, where he had evidently been favoured by fortune to a considerable extent.

THE following, the *Indian Daily News* says, expresses the general opinion at Kohima:—"I have a sort of suspicion that we have not seen the last of this Naga business yet; the tribes are sulky, to put it midly. There is not much danger of any immediate trouble, as they are busy with the cultivation of their crops, but after their harvest is in, and we attempt to collect revenue, it is my opinion they will show a rough edge."

SCARCELY less astonishing than Dr. Tanner's recent feat of fasting is the condition of a young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Grambke, a village near Bremen, who is said to have been fast asleep ever since the second week in January with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. An interesting account of her extraordinary state is published in the *Hanover Courier*. It appears that she lies, plunged in a profound slumber and entirely unconscious of all that goes on around her, night and day, reclining on her left side, warmly covered up and with a light gauze spread over her head. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking for a second. She is a pretty, slender girl, of a pallid complexion; but she does not lose in weight during her trances of from forty to sixty days, and, when awake, exhibits a cheerful disposition and an eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfil. Her father is a well-to-do man, who has consulted several eminent medical men in the hope of discovering some remedy for his daughter's abnormal condition, which entails serious inconvenience and constant anxiety upon the other members of his family; but all efforts hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl awake have resulted in total failure. Since the case of the sleeping Uhlan at Potsdam, no such interesting subject for study and observation on the part of the faculty has arisen as that of the strangely somnolent Burgomaster's daughter of Grambke.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE MARAUDING MARRIS AND BUGTEES.

THE Jacobabad correspondent of the *Beacon* writes:—The Bugtees have looted Shahpur and have taken all the cattle into the Hills, and although Pir Achan Shah went after them they refused give up the cattle. Shahpur has for years past been free from depredations on account of the sanctity of this Pir, who has been held in great reverence by the maranders, but on this occasion, when he proceeded in person, they refused to listen to him. The road from the Nurwah Bridge to Shahpur is now closed for traffic on account of its unsafeness. Further down the Border the Bugtees walked off with a herd of camels belonging to Malik Gulzar Khan Jakrani, who in person gave chase, and secured two of the leaders and recovered the camels. It is rumoured here that Sirdar Imam Bux Khan Mazari, who is brother-in-law to the Marri Sirdar, has been summoned by the Political Officials at Quetta. It appears he stood security for the good behaviour of the Murrees. Sirdar Imam Bux is a large Jaghirdar and an Honorary Magistrate of Rajhan, under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur. A kafilla returning from Sibi, via Lahri and Chuttur, was attacked and four camels and Rs. 800 in cash taken away by the Bugtees. It appears the Brahoes and Jakranees have joined the Bugtees and Marris in looting.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 7.

CANNANORE, 4-12 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy with light shows; wind S. W. 4 to 5; thermometer 78; barometer 29·930. Fall of rain 22 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. W. W.; thermometer 76, 80; barometer 30·014, 29·994. Fall of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-17 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·89.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. N. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 50 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.
Previously registered...	44	55	47	55	40	22	44	76
Sept. 6 Monday.......	0	17	......		......		[......	
" 7 Tuesday.......	......		0	95	0	21	1	16
Total.........	44	72	48	50	40	43	45	92
Total Fall, Sept. 7, 1879.	56	5	64	82	......		67	43

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

MESSRS. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. have received the following telegram from Kamgaum:—From night general rain; still raining; 1 inch 35 cents. Prospects good.

A POONA paper reports heavy rain at Asirghur, which has relieved anxiety about the crops.

Rain has fallen at Agra. The rainfall which was at first partial in the Berars is now prettty general throughout that part of the country.

RAINFALL IN GUZERAT.—We have been favoured with a statement by Mr. Mathew, Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, from which it appears that 15 cents of rain fell at Broach on the 22nd August, making a total for the season of 37 inches and 8 cents; and 96 cents at Dabhoi on the 23rd Aug., making a total of 25 inches and 62 cents.

Mr. Matthew has also supplied us with the following:—Rainfall 3rd to 6th instant inclusive—Veeramgam, 2 inches 50 cents.; Kharoghora, 4 inches 42 cents,; Wudwan, 1 inch 13 cents. Rainfall generally sufficient; 15 annas crop expected; not under twelve annas at all events.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending 3rd September:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 27th August 1880. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p. m. on week ending Friday, 3rd Sept. 1880. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jubalpur	33	35	5	24	38	59
Rawere	6	5	0	36	6	41
Nimbora	7	98	0	0	7	98
Nargaon	7	46	0	2	7	48
Warrangaon	4	87	0	0	4	87
Bhadli	6	7	0	0	6	7
Jalgaon.........	8	75	0	10	8	85
Sirsoli	9	43	0	10	9	53
Mhasawad	10	63	0	10	10	73
Maheji	11	40½	0	0	11	40½
Kasgaon	5	38	0	0	5	38
Challisgaon.........	5	29	0	0	5	29
Naidongree	6	97	0	0	6	97
Nandgaon	4	89	0	17	5	6
Manmad	4	45½	0	4	4	49½
Nassik	10	75	0	3	10	78
Ghoti	58	17	0	12	58	29
Lanauli.........	108	78	1	93	110	71
Talegaon	23	93	0	0	23	93
Dhond	3	38	0	32	3	70
Decksal.........	4	43	0	35	4	78
Pomalwari	2	50	0	30	2	80
Jehur.........	4	55	0	74	5	29
Keim	3	26	0	42	3	68
Barsi	10	32	0	78	11	10
Madha	10	13	1	31	11	44
Mohol	8	93	2	21	11	14
Hudgi	14	0	3	43	17	43

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
DIAMONDS. GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER.
JEWELLERY. Introducer and Manufacturer of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
WATCHES. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES. (MACHINE MADE) Compensated and adjusted. Every part interchangeable.
CLOCKS. Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2-ozs. £28
Ladies' Gold Cases, 1-oz. £15
SILVER. DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
MR. STREETER,
8, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

IMPORTANT TO THE MILL INDUSTRY.

MUNCHERSHA BEZONJEE vs. THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THIS case has been under hearing before his Lordship for several days in last month and this. The plaintiff, who was secretary to the company, claimed Rs. 60,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal from defendants' employment in breach of his agreement with the company, dated 4th November, 1874. Mr. Lang and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleaveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the company.

The case incidentally throws considerable light on the system under which many of the mill companies in Bombay are managed, showing how the agents, who are appointed for long periods and in some cases for their lifetime, receive exorbitant commissions not on the profits made by the company, but on the out-turn of twist and yarn, whatever its consequences may be to the shareholders. In the written statement of the defendants serious charges were made against the plaintiff; and he has, in his turn, brought out matters connected with the internal working of the mill, in order to bring the management by the agents into discredit and to open, it is supposed, the eyes of the shareholders to the way in which their interests in the past have been looked to. The plaintiff was employed as secretary for a term of twenty-five years, on a monthly salary of Rs. 500. He continued in the service of the company from November, 1874, to the end of May, 1879, when he was dismissed by the defendants, whereby he was deprived of the salary which he would have earned for the rest of the term. The agreement made with him provided that, in the event of the company being wound up before the term of twenty-five years, two arbitrators were to fix the amount of compensation to be given him. Of all mill companies in Bombay, the agents of this, it was stated, were allowed the largest commission, and they found it profitable to themselves to work the mills at high pressure in utter disregard of the interests of the shareholders. For two years after the execution of the agreement with the plaintiff, everything went on well, and the plaintiff was complimented on the ability with which he managed the affairs of the company. After the death in 1876 of Mr. Merwanjee, the senior partner of the agents' firm, squabbles arose between the secretary, the directors, and the agents. The directors accused the agents of mismanagement; and the secretary was placed in a peculiar position, for while, on the one hand, the directors wanted him to obey their orders, the agents on the other hand required him to obey theirs, so that he was placed between two fires. As soon as the directors, who were opposed to the agents, went out of office and the agents had succeeded in having directors of their own choice, the plaintiff, it was alleged, was dismissed. In order to confirm the dismissal, the agents called a meeting of shareholders, not at the regular place of business in the Fort, but at the mill premises at Coorla, and brought on the matter of the plaintiff's dismissal before the meeting without any previous notice. Some friend of the agents proposed that the plaintiff's dismissal by the directors be sanctioned; and the proposition, which was of course carried, was the only step which connected the company with the dismissal. The plaintiff had ever since May, 1879, been without employment, because he could get none.

The written statement of the defendants, who are really the agents, purported to be made on behalf of the company, but the common seal of the company, it was affirmed, had not been affixed to it. It referred to the unhappy relations subsisting between the agents, the directors, and the secretary for some years. It is necessary to enter at some length into the allegations made in the document, for with those allegations the material parts of the case are closely connected. The defendants justify the plaintiff's dismissal upon several grounds. The company was constituted in 1874 upon the winding-up of the Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company; and the plaintiff was appointed secretary at the desire of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who had been secretary, treasurer, and agent of the old company. Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. were appointed agents of the company upon its formation, partly through the support and influence of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and by an agreement made with him it was provided that the firm should give him a one half share of their commission and should continue in their employ the plaintiff, who had been in the employ of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey as well as of the old company. The defendants had subsequently reason to believe that the secretary's appointment was brought about by Cassumbhoy, and was accepted by the plaintiff, with the design of furthering the interests of Cassumbhoy and of assisting him in retaining and exercising, for his own purposes through the plaintiff, a power over the management and direction of the company's affairs. The plaintiff acted at the instigation and under the directions of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and he did not serve the company faithfully and exclusively as it was his duty to do. After the death of Mr. Merwanjee, the senior member of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., Cassumbhoy quarrelled with the surviving members of the firm and endeavoured, for his own purposes, to cause their dismissal from their office as agents of the company. He had great influence with the board of directors, several of whom were under his control. The plaintiff actively assisted Cassumbhoy in his said endeavours. With a view of founding a charge of neglect and misconduct against the agents on which to procure their dismissal, the plaintiff, in concert with Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and with the connivance and assistance of the directors under the influence of Cassumbhoy, obstructed the agents in the discharge of their duty, treated them with habitual insolence and insubordination, and encouraged disobedience and insubordination towards them amongst the inferior servants of the company. With the same object, plaintiff induced the directors to interfere with and hamper the agents in their dealings with the customers in such a manner as to cause delay as well as loss in the conduct of the company's business. The plaintiff himself attempted to tamper with customers for the purpose of bringing discredit on the agents, and interfered with the negotiations and dealings between the customers and the agents. This course of conduct was alleged to be in violation of plaintiff's duty to the company, inasmuch as it caused injury to its interests. He did so in concert with Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and the directors who were under Cassumbhoy's influence, with the deliberate purpose that the interests of the company should suffer under the agency of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., and with the object of bringing about their dismissal for incompetence or misconduct. In June, 1877, negotiations took place between Cassumbhoy and the agents, by which the former consented to put an end to his opposition and to cause the directors, who had assisted him therein, to withdraw from the board of directors. Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who was then on hostile terms with Cassumbhoy, took part in the negotiations and was appointed a director in succession to one of those who had retired, and was afterwards elected chairman of the board; but soon after that the hostility between him and Cassumbhoy ceased. Nusserwanjee Wadia then attempted to get himself appointed manager of the company's mill at a large salary at the same time that he remained chairman of the company. This proposed course was opposed by the agents. For that and other reasons, Nusserwanjee Wadia entered upon and pursued a course of action in opposition to the agents by interfering with them in the discharge of their duties and in other ways. The plaintiff actively assisted Wadia, and in doing so pursued a course of obstruction, habitual insolence, and insubordination towards the agents. While Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia continued chairman, the board of directors consisted of five persons, one of whom Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, a relation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, habitually voted with him at the meetings of the board. In matters relating to his opposition to the agents, Nusserwanjee Wadia, when he desired to do so, secured a majority by refusing to accept the vote of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, one of the agents and an *ex-officio* director; and then as chairman giving his casting vote on the pretence that he was entitled to do so upon an equal division of votes. In consequence of the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia, with the concert and assistance of the plaintiff, the business of the company fell into disorder, causing great loss to the company. In April, 1878, Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia, notwithstanding the opposition of the agents, brought about the closing of the mills. Great discontent was expressed amongst the shareholders; and the agents ultimately published and circulated to the shareholders a pamphlet in which they set forth a statement of the difficulties with which they had had to contend in the management of their business as agents. On the publication of the pamphlet in November, 1878, Nusserwanjee Wadia instituted a prosecution for libel against the agents. The charge was tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in April, 1879; and the agents were acquitted. Nusserwanjee Wadia thereupon resigned as a director; and in May, 1879, the board took into consideration the conduct of the plaintiff as secretary and dismissed him. Before that time, repeated attempts were made to institute an enquiry into plaintiff's conduct, but they were frustrated by the influence of Cassumbhoy, and afterwards of Nusserwanjee Wadia. The defendants relied on the plaintiff's general course of conduct as justified his dismissal. He tampered with the customers with the object of making it appear that the agents were negligent, and obtained lower prices than were obtainable in the market. He extorted sums of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 500, and Rs. 170 from Chuttoorbhooj Assaria, muccadum of the company. He suppressed a memorandum entrusted to him as secretary for circulation amongst the members of the board. In violation of his duty, he paid Rs. 9,500 to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey in January, 1877. In further violation of his duty, he altered a minute of a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors in December, 1876. He caused to be entered, and himself admitted as genuine, a claim by the old company against one Motichund Deochand for Rs. 19,000, relating to a transaction which, the defendants believed, was wholly fictitious. A claim by the old company was also entered by plaintiff, as liquidator of the old company, for Rs. 15,161 against the estate of one Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, which, the defendants believed, was also fictitious.

The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana.—YHON CAPELLEANU, General Director of the Police Department, Wehedinzi, Roumania.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

THIS case again came on for hearing at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Moroji, the day before yesterday.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, on behalf of the prosecutor, addressed the court. He said that he thought the question before the court, at that stage of the proceedings was whether upon the evidence adduced for the plaintiff in this case there was sufficient proof to enable his Worship to decide the case himself or to commit the defendants to the sessions upon the charge laid against them. Mr. Pherozshaw also thought that Mr. Payne, too, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, had the same question in mind, as to whether at this stage of the proceedings a *prima facie* case was made out or not.

Mr. Payne.—It was not quite so.

Mr. Pherozshaw said that the only question for consideration—if the charge against the defendants were made out. He had listened with very great attention to the various and interesting remarks which Mr. Payne made on behalf of his clients, with respect to some of the facts in this case, the law of libel to a very considerable extent, and in respect of things in general. For his part, Mr. Pherozshaw did not wish to follow Mr. Payne when he made a remark, paying a compliment to his (Mr. Pherozshaw's) general abilities and under cover of that doubtful compliment to depreciate his judgment. He was well aware that Mr. Payne would not have gone into that extensive survey of things in general which he did unless he had some very good and strong reasons for doing so, and after carefully considering the matter, the only reason which he could find out for the very elaborate survey of things in general, into which such a practical gentlemen as Mr. Payne was led, was that he found it necessary, on behalf of his clients, to raise such a cloud of dust that the real points of the case might be thoroughly lost sight of. If the points and questions involved in this case were viewed in a clear light, nothing more was necessary to show that the defendants were guilty of the charge which was laid against them. Therefore Mr. Payne's object in taking that extensive survey of things in general, and raising a cloud of dust, in a speech which contained not only very questionable statements of facts, but also very questionable statements of law for the purpose of the defence, was to conceal the merit of the complainant's case. To the same stern necessity and exigency to which the defence of his clients reduced him, must be ascribed the fact of their having heard what he (Mr. Pherozshaw) must say he was rather unused to expect from Mr. Payne, namely, a very rhetorical panygeric on the liberty of speech and petition which are given to and enjoyed by a large number of British subjects under the British flag. He must therefore conclude that Mr. Payne, as a thoroughly practical gentleman, was only forced into that rhetorical effort, because the weakness of his case imperatively required him to do so. That was the only explanation of what he must call the rhetorical platitudes, which there was not the slightest necessity to enunciate in that court, for surely, the complainant had not come there to deprive any one of the exercise of his right of freedom of speech, and the right of petitioning, within the proper limits prescribed by law. The English law, as Mr. Payne himself pointed out most conclusively, had invented a number of safeguards for protecting this valuable right. So they had come there, not for the purpose of depriving the defendants of their free and unfettered right of speech and petition, but because they had abused that right. He said deliberately that they had abused that right maliciously, not only in the sense of legal malice, but in the sense of actual and express malice as meant by the English and the Indian law. That was the proposition which he (Mr. Pherozshaw) brought forward, and to that proposition he would commit himself. He hoped to show the Court that the defendants had maliciously and falsely defamed his client, the complainant. Mr. Payne, in the beginning of his speech, said that he would be very careful not to use expressions which might create ill-feeling, but, as he proceeded, he (Mr. Pherozshaw) was amused at the interpretation which he seemed to put upon that statement. It seemed to him that what Mr. Payne claimed on behalf of his clients was that they be allowed to abuse Mr. De Quadros as much as possible, and to charge him with every offence possible, but when they themselves came to be spoken of, they were, forsooth, honourable gentlemen, and nothing should be said, so far as they were concerned, which might embitter *their* feeling, or might be disagreeable to *them*. That, he confessed, seemed to him the interpretation of Mr. Payne. Mr. Pherozshaw did not think that when people had seriously defamed a gentleman in the position of his client, they could be so squeamish, or so weak as to shun expressions which were likely to embitter or create ill-feeling. But they must have the courage to stand by their acts, and must be prepared to take the consequence of their acts. So far from following the rule laid down by Mr. Payne, Mr. Pherozshaw said that if in the exercise of his right as representing the complainant, and if in the discharge of his duty towards him, he should find it necessary to say bitter things against the defendants, he would say them. True, he would not exceed the bounds laid down by the four corners of the case, but if he felt himself bound to say any bitter things, he would say them unhesitatingly. The real question before them was whether the petition which alleged to be only a memorial, containing the grievances of the Portuguese community in Bombay, did defame or contain defamatory expressions regarding the complainant, Mr. de Quadros. To this he must reply that the memorial did contain expressions, statements, and imputations defamatory of Mr. de Quadros. But Mr. Payne applied himself with very great assiduity for the purpose of showing that there was not one particle, one statement, or one word in the memorial, which could be construed as defamatory by any reasonable man. He was rather surprised at the strong language which Mr. Payne used in this respect when he contended that no reasonable man could take exception to a single remark in the memorial as defamatory, and in support of this assertion, cited the definition of defamation contained in section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, as contained in the fourth explanation. The explanation, which must be perfectly familiar to the court, was "that no imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless the imputation directly or indirectly in the estimation of others lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or the character of that person in respect of his caste or calling, or lowers the credit of that person, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state." From this Mr. Payne assiduously argued, said Mr. Phesrozshaw, that there was nothing in the petition which could lower the moral and intellectual character of Mr. de Quadros. But there were in this petition statements which directly tended to lower the moral and intellectual character of that gentleman in respect of his calling. There were also a host of remarks which were calculated "to lower the credit" of Mr. de Quadros, a provision which Mr. Payne passed over which he referred to this explanation. Mr. Payne also tried to explain away the defamatory expressions used by his clients by stating that there were a good many true things in the memorial, there were a good many things which were perfectly harmless, and a good many things which the Portuguese subjects of Bombay had a right to lay before their sovereign in Portugal. Though it was never contended that the whole memorial was defamatory, there were at the same time portions in it about which people might very reasonably and honestly hold a different opinion to that of Mr. Payne. What the prosecution contended was that there were certain expressions which were of a highly defamatory character, and they pointed out those expressions. For instance, it was stated in the memorial that His Excellency the Governor of Goa, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from the Consul to the effect that two cases of cholera had occurred here, issued an order enjoining all ships coming from the infected ports to be in quarantine. It was also stated that the Governor General of Portuguese India, seeing commerce paralysed telegraphed to the Government of Bombay, inquiring if really cholera was raging in Bombay, and on receiving a reply that there was no epidemic and that the sanitary condition of this city was exceptionally good, His Excellency abolished the quarantine. Here the imputation intended to be conveyed was that the telegraphic message to the Governor General of Portuguese India had induced him to believe that cholera had been raging in this city. The memorial further stated that "the good faith of the Portuguese Government had indeed been illuded." Though Mr. Payne tried to explain this sentence away in various ways, the word "illude" as Mr. Payne himself was obliged to confess, means "to deceive," "cheat," "mislead," "practise or play upon." However much Mr. Payne might try with all the power at his command to avoid giving the exact interpretation of the term applicable in this case, it was perfectly clear that its meaning was what he had given. But what made the matter perfectly clear was the following which was used to carry out the idea expressed by the word "illuded." The petition stated in effect that "to undeceive themselves" the Government of Goa applied for information to the English Government about the state of the public health of this city; for the Consul of their nation no longer deserved their confidence. Mr. Pherozhaw asked the court to take the whole paragraph occurring in the memorial, instead of harping upon only one word therein, namely "illuded," as Mr. Payne had done, and see what was the effect which was likely to be produced in the mind of an ordinary person—for that was the proper test—who happened to read it. Why, it was perfectly clear that what was meant to be expressed was, that the Portuguese Consul conveyed information of a fallacious character, which deceived the Portuguese Government into believing that a violent epidemic was raging in Bombay; that the Government of Goa consequently enjoined a quarantine; that they remained under this deception till, somehow or other, their attention was called to the circumstance that the Consul had deceived them; that he was treacherous and unworthy of their confidence; and, therefore, for the purpose of gaining true and honest information upon the subject they pushed him aside, and applied for information direct to the British Government, when they were told that the statement was perfectly false, and there was no necessity for a quarantine. That was the impression sought to be conveyed by the persons who wrote and published the memorial, and it was the impression that would be made upon the mind of an ordinary man, who happened to read the particular paragraph. It was of a highly defamatory character to say of a Consul, representing a particular nation that he deceived his Government; that he gave information which led the Government into doing a monstrous act, which made it ridiculous in the eyes of other Governments; and to say that the Government thought their Consul had forfeited their confidence. Could anything be more highly defamatory than this? Statements such as these came immediately and directly within the definition of imputation in the Code. It was one which was caculated to harm Mr. De Quadros' character, to lower his moral character and credit. Certainly a Portuguese would have a very low opinion of him after reading the paragraph, for Mr. De Quadros would suffer in his eyes both in respect of moral character and credit. And it was of this statement that Mr. Payne said that taking it at the worst, it did not mean any improper imputation upon Mr. De Quadros! Mr. Payne was anxious to prove by repeated vehemence that his clients had not the slightest idea of casting any improper imputation upon the Consul. But it only required Mr. Pherozshaw to go to the succeeding paragraph to see that this denial of any improper imputation was simply got up for the purpose of defence. If the Consul suggested a quarantine should be declared, because two cases of cholera occurred in such a populous city as Bombay, what was the inference to be drawn, as supported by the words "vexations and extortions" of the memorial? It was that the quarantine was proposed to enable the Consul to levy fees. Then the statement of Mr. Payne that his clients were innocent of all malice or bad faith was quite incompatible with those words. Could any one, in the face of this evidence, refuse to believe that the memorial imputed dishonest, deceitful conduct to the Consul, who was said to have proposed the quarantine for the purpose of extortion, that is for the purpose of levying fees necessary in the event of a quarantine? The Court, Mr. Pherozshaw said, must remember that Mr. Payne over and over again stated that nothing was more remote from the imagination of his clients than the imputation of any dishonest or improper conduct on the part of Mr. de Quadros. It would also be remembered that Mr. Payne charged Mr. de Quadros with being childish. But Mr. Pherozshaw said that, as a matter of fact, the defendants behaved like children who had been found out while committing some mischief, and who, when they were called up for punishment, seemed to say, "Oh, no, we did not mean it. We have only said this thing and that thing." In the same way, the defendants were now ready to take advantage of every little shift for the purpose of escaping, if they could, the consequences of their acts. Why the defendants, like those naughty children, might protest as much as they liked, or instruct counsel to enter the strongest protest on their behalf, but they were bound by the words they had committed to paper in black and white, and which, as Mr. Payne took great pains to point out, were not written in the heat of the moment, but were deliberately put down. Besides, the whole memorial was logically reasoned out and every word of it properly weighed. He (Mr. Pherozshaw) must say that they must stand by the words and expressions to which they had deliberately chosen to commit themselves, and he thought there was not the slightest doubt that they were statements which were calculated to lower the character and credit of Mr de Quadros, by imputing to him dishonest and inproper motives. Mr. Payne also said that to state that Mr. de Quadros was anti-Lusitanian in his sentiments was by no means defamatory. But it was well in considering this to remember who is the person and what are the circumstances under which the statement was made. Mr. de Quadros occupied the position of Portuguese Consul, he was chosen to represent the King of Portugal in Bombay, and to say of him that he was hostile to the nation which he represented was to lower him in public estimation and to defame his character. He had voluntarily undertaken to represent the Portuguese community in this city, and to say he hated that community was to say that he was a dishonest man for having taken upon himself such a position contrary to his own convictions, and nothing could be said more likely to lower his credit in the eyes of others. Mr. Payne laid great stress upon the fact that Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, was frequently attacked and declared to be anti-English in his sentiments, but did not on account bring an action for libel. He (Mr. Mehta) did not know that since Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister that such imputations had been cast on him, but because Mr. Gladstone, in the circumstances in which he was placed, chose to take no notice of such statements it did not follow that they were not defamatory. The fact was Mr. Payne tried to raise a cloud of dust by bringing forward many questionable opinions of his own as well as many questionable statements of law. Mr. Payne tried to show that it was simply intended in the memorial to prove that Mr. de Quadros entertained views which were certainly not very favourable to the Portuguese nation. But there was a direct and positive imputation of hostile feeling, and that could not be explained away by the defence. There was also further statement of fact, namely, that Mr. de Quadros always placed himself at the head of those who hate the Portuguese community, the people whom he had been chosen to represent. Mr. Payne tried to show that no reasonable man would for a moment consider that this portion of the memorial was of a defamatory character, but he (Mr. Mehta) said with equal positiveness that no reasonable man could imagine that this statement was not of a highly defamatory character regarding the person in respect of whom it was made. The next question, and it was a very important one, was this: are the defendants privileged in making these imputations, defamatory as they are, and are they protected by any of the exceptions mentioned by Mr. Payne? It might be that a person made use of defamatory expressions with regard to another person, and under certain circumstances the law allowed them to be privileged. Mr. Payne took his stand particularly on the third exception under the Penal Code; also the eighth and ninth. Now, his first argument to which he devoted considerable attention, and in regard to which he spoke at great length was that there was not the slightest defamatory expression in the memorial. In that case it seemed useless to seek to cover himself under these exceptions, because they only came in in case the occasion charged was in the first instance of a defamatory character. He carefully avoided committing himself to one or the other of these statements. Mr. Payne put it to a certain extent very rightly that the English and the Indian law on this subject tallied in a great measure, and he (Mr. Mehta) would go so far as to say that if the laws were looked at properly they would be found to tally almost entirely. The English law, as it was brought before the Court by Mr. Payne, certainly did not tally with the law as correctly laid down in the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Payne did not take these exceptions one by one, showing how his clients were protected under one and how under another, and the relation they all bore to each other in regard to the case. He dwelt particularly on the third exception. Now, in considering how "good faith" was to be construed, they must take into account the provisions of the Act of 1862, section 27, which provides that good faith is to be presumed unless the contrary appears. Mr. Payne seemed to think that was to a certain extent altering the law in relation to the Penal Code. It did nothing of the sort; the remarks made by the Commissioners were just as applicable before as they were now. Good faith was not to be presumed if under the circumstances brought before the court in regard to the charge an improper motive was shown. Good faith may be presumed unless something to the contrary appears.

Mr. Payne:—*Shall* be presumed.

Mr. Mehta said he was quite willing to admit that it should be imperative. The question was quite immaterial to the argument. Mr. Payne argued on this exception at great length, and quoted a paragraph from Starkey's last edition, but he did not read the whole, and it was important that this should be borne in mind. It was clearly laid down that any imputation of wicked and corrupt motives applied to a public man was libellous. Portions of the memorial to the King of Portugal imputed extortionate and improper motives to Mr. de Quadros, and this went far beyond the bounds of fair criticism. One man had no right to impute to another base and sordid motives, so the law said; but the memorial stated that Mr. de Quadros obtained so many fees from the people and wound up with a reference to extortion. If the defendants wanted to bring themselves under the third exceptions they must show that their belief in what they stated was well founded. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, while admitting to the fullest extent the right of people to criticise public men, said they had no right to abuse that privilege and to make charges which were unfounded. Mr. Payne seemed to think it did not matter if what was stated was well founded or not, provided it was said in the honest belief that it was true. They must, however, not only show they made a statement honestly believing it, but must go further and show that it was made upon reasonable grounds, and on this point the English law was the same as the Indian Penal Code. Section 52 added a constituent element to the definition of good faith. It set forth that nothing was said to be done or believed to be in good faith which was done or believed without due care or attention. The idea generally entertained was that if a man honestly believed the thing he said, whether or not he had good grounds for the belief, it was considered to be done in good faith. The Penal Code said that was not enough; if a man criticised other people's motives he was not allowed to do harm to their characters simply because he believed what he said.

(*To be continued.*)

BENGAL.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—At the Calcutta Sessions on the 3rd instant, William Henry Baldwin was charged with having, at Calcutta, on the 22nd June, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a cooly named Munir-uddin. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner lost his temper in a dispute with the deceased about payment for some work, and knocked him down and kicked him violently, one of the kicks rupturing his windpipe, which caused death. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday last, a tragedy was enacted at Ramkistopore, in Howrah. It appears that an up-country Hindoo had in his keeping a native woman for some time past. Of late, being in poor circumstances, and unable any longer to support her, he informed her of his predicament and asked her to look to herself. She complied with his request. On the day mentioned above, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he went to the residence of the woman and found her in converse with another man. Enraged at what he had seen, and without asking for any explanation, he seized a *dao*, which was lying close by, and with a single stroke severed the unfortunate man's right arm. Not satisfied, he dealt a second blow on the man's spine, which brought him to the ground; he was removed to the Howrah Hospital in a state of insensibility, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The assailant was immediately arrested by the police and taken to the thanna.—*Statesman*.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.—At the Calcutta High Court on the 2nd inst., Mr. Justice Wilson heard the case Charlotte Everstein Davoran Reilly Blake vs. Henry Benjamin Blake and another, in which the plaintiff sued for dissolution of marriage, on the grounds of the respondent's adultery and desertion. The petitioner was married to the respondent at Dinapore, on the 7th December 1849. At that time respondent was an officer in H.M.'s 47th N. I.. Subsequently he was cashiered, but both husband and wife continued to live together up to 1870. In 1870 they went to Darjeeling, where respondent formed the acquaintance of one Emma Lewis, who eventually left Darjeeling some time after. Petitioner then discovered that the respondent had left with her, or in concert with her. They were next heard of in 1871, as living together as man and wife at Lahore. Respondent was then holding the position of Deputy Superintendent of the central jail. With regard to the charge of adultery, evidence had been taken by Commission. Two witnesses were examined, and they deposed that they were acquainted with the respondent and a lady named Emma Lewis, and to the best of their knowledge and belief, could say that they lived as man and wife. In fact, respondent had introduced her as his wife. With regard to the charge of desertion, for two years after the respondent left Darjeeling, the petitioner was left without any means of support. Counsel submitted that a woman was not only entitled to the support and protection of her husband, but also to his society. Respondent since 1873 allowed the petitioner Rs. 50 per mensem, and this amount was accepted by her under compulsion. He wrote to her a letter in which he stated that if she did not accept Rs. 50 per mensem, he would give up his appointment and leave the country. This, it was contended, was not a voluntary acceptance of the amount on the part of the petitioner. The amount was also not regularly paid, and this was the only reason why the petitioner was prevented from seeking redress earlier, in a Court of Justice. The Judge gave a decree *nisi* and ordered a permanent alimony to the plaintiff of Rs. 80 per mensem.

MADRAS.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, on Saturday, before Mr. Ponnusawmi Pillai, Mr. Henry Browne, Pleader, on behalf of Mr. Charles James Guest, Editor, *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*, applied for a summons against Mr. W. H. Woolridge, Printer and Publisher of *Gup and Gossip*, charging him and under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code with defamation in having published at Madras, in the weekly Journal, called *Gup and Gossip* of the 4th September 1880, under the heading "A desperate deed, or a struggle for existence," an article defaming the complainant. The application was granted, and was made returnable on the 20th instant—*Madras Times*.

THE CAPTIVES OF THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

KABUL, July 14.

AMONG other relics of the old war which the present occupation of Cabul has brought to light, a very interesting one has been a certificate given by the captives to their gaoler, Behá-uddeen, of which the following is a copy:—

"Buddeabad, Lughman, March 11, 1842.

"Beha-uddeen, whom Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan placed in charge of the ladies and others of the Cabul force detained at this place, having requested a certificate of his conduct, we, the undersigned, have much pleasure in stating that he has conducted himself with great kindness and attention, showing every desire to make our situation as little irksome as possible."

And then follow the signatures:—

"C. Elphinstone, Major-General; J. Shelton, Brigadier; C. Mackenzie, Assistant Political Agent, for self and C. Griffiths, Major; T. A. Souter, Captain, 44th Regiment; Vincent Eyre, Lieutenant, Artillery; B. Waller, Lieutenant, Horse Artillery; G. st. P. Lawrence, Captain, Cavalry; W. Anderson, Captain, Shah Shoojah's 2d Cavalry; E. Pottinger; (name illegible, perhaps C. Troup); J. Boyd, Captain; H. Robinson, Captain; A. M. Anderson; Fanny Macnaughten; John Magrathe, Surgeon; Emily Eyre, B. Melville, F. Sale, A. Sturt, A. Waller, M. Trevor, G. Mein, Lieutenant; J. Trevor; (name illegible, perhaps J. Bygrave); J. C. Royd, G. R. B. Mainwaring."

The document is now 38 years old, and is still in possession of the original recipient. Baha-uddeen is now an infirm old man about 70 years old. He represents himself as a Syud of Candahar. He avers that he accepted the office of gaoler very reluctanly, and that he represented to Akbar Khan that the captives disposed of large sums of money, which he thought might be used to effect their escape, the obloquy of which would fall upon him. Akbar, however, would take no refusal. Beha-uddeen still retains a strong personal remembrance of many of the captives. Poor General Elphinston he describes as always suffering from sickness and the painful wound he received in the retreat, and unable to speak any language but English. Brigadier Shelton he describes as morose and subject to outbursts of passion, as shown by his having one day put a bullet through the head of his horse because it displeased him. Lady Macnaughten, he says, was constantly in tears; while Lady Sale attracted his admiration by her courage and determination. He speaks much of Captains Johnson, Troup, and Lawrence, who were evidently the leading spirits among the captives. Several of the children he still remembers by name.

Beha-uddeen has resided since the events which the certificate commemorates in the suburb of Kabul known as Deh-Afghana. His house and property were plundered by the Ghazis during the December outbreak. General Roberts awarded him partial compensation, and he still hopes to obtain more before the army finally leaves Kabul.

In connexion with the captives it may be worth mentioning that a reconnoitring expedition was made last week to the famous "Minar" on the range of hills which bounds the Kabul valley to the south, which Sir George Lawrence in his published narrative mentions as having been passed by the captives in their removal from Buddeabad to the village of Shewukkee, near Kabul. This Minar is 98ft. high, built of red sandstone, and is generally supposed to be of Buddhist construction, though from its state of preservation in that exposed spot I should not have supposed it to have existed for more than 400 years. The Minar marks a tolerably easy track over the same range of hills through which the famous Khoord-Kabul pass leads. This track completely turns that pass, and leads by an easy descent into the broad open valley into which the more level but fearfully commanded Khoord-Kabul pass debouches.

THE JEDDAH PILGRIM TRADE.

APROPOS of the desertion of the steamship Jeddah, a correspondent sends to the *Times* the following letter by Captain Henry Carter, of Obelisk fame, written on November 30th 1879, on board the s. s. King Arthur (belonging to the Bombay and Persian Steamship Company), then lying in Jeddah harbour:—

No one who has not witnessed the pilgrims actually *en route* can form the slightest conception of the unromantic and unpicturesque appearance of these wretched fanatics. It is a pity that some philanthropist will not take the trouble to make the tour, and go on board one of the pilgrim vessels about to start on a voyage to Jeddah. There are horrors on board such a ship which no Christian has ever dreamt of, and none but those who grew rich by such wickedness can form any idea of what goes on in these vessels under the British flag—wickedness worse by far than was ever found on board a slaver. Only fancy 1,000 or 1,200 fanatics cooped up on the deck of a small vessel for 18 or 20 days, with no room to move, and little or no fresh air to breathe. There is no medical man to attend to their wants when sick, and but a limited stock of medicine on board. I lost seven pilgrims in about 10 days, and I firmly believe that prompt medical treatment by a doctor would have saved them all. Of course, if these wretched beings die *en route* to Mecca, their eternal happiness is assured, so that they generally seem glad to give up the ghost and fly to the realms of joy. I wish you could have seen some of our little scenes of excitement. You must understand that my 'batch' consisted of Turcomans, Arabo Persians, and Bedouins. They all came on board armed to the teeth, but, of course, I had all their weapons taken charge of by my officers and locked up in safety. I mean all the weapons we saw. They take up their quarters in any part of the ship, and from the moment of embarkation set the Captain and officers at defiance. One day I had occasion to give orders for the removal of some luggage which I found placed on the steering gear, and which, of course, I interfered with the navigation of my vessel. I was informed by my officers that the owners of this luggage refused to shift it, and, on my insisting on obedience to my orders, I found about me 150 cut-throat Arabs, all armed and prepared to resist my authority. Discretion was the better part of valour, for my three officers and myself were the only Englishmen on board, so that the odds were too great, and I quietly gave way. I thus found I had not got possession of all the swords, daggers, and firearms, which grieved me much. We were often alarmed by cries of 'Fire!' but on only one occasion was it at all serious. In this instance some of these men had lighted a fire on the bare deck, in order to prepare some tea. Of course, a dry pine deck, with its ookum and pitch, was soon ablaze. Luckily it was the upper deck, so the fire was soon mastered. Had it happened below the result would have been terrible, for the' tween decks would have filled with smoke, the confusion and panic would have rendered the pumps unworkable, the five boats would have been taken possession of and swamped, and a dense cloud of smoke would have been the quickly vanishing sign of a dreadful disaster. The ship and her living freight would have been among 'the missing.' A shocking scene occurred one very dark night, which convinces me of the utterly savage nature of the men I had to deal with. It was reported to me at 10 p.m. that one of the pilgrims was dead. So I gave orders that the friends of the deceased should take the body to the lee side and prepare it for burial. This was being done, but in carrying the corpse across the deck the bearers happened to disturb some Persians who were asleep. Instantly there was a terrible uproar. Swords, daggers, and bludgeons were brandished; the corpse was nearly torn to pieces; and one of my officers, who attempted to quell the disturbance, was thrown down. An implement, something between a tomahawk and a pickaxe, was aimed at his head, but a friendly hand was near, and his life was saved. I have carefully preserved this formidable weapon as a memento of such happy times. A few years ago a pilgrim vessel was stranded on one of the reefs in the Red Sea, and before any attempt could be made to get the ship off the Captain and his officers were tied to the mast and their throats were cut. When the wreck was discovered their bodies were found in this state, and out of the ship's 500 passengers 450 were drowned."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I do not know whether the late Captain Carter, of "Obelisk fame," whose letter appears in *The Times* of to-day, is the man who abandoned or the man who saved the Obelisk, nor can I quite make out whether he most intended to condemn the "wretched fanatics" who sail in pilgrim ships or the avaricious Britishers who make money by sailing ships on board which are "such horrors as no Christian ever dreamt of," but I hope the latter, and certainly the letter of one having the practical experience that he had will have effect in drawing attention to these horrors and to the treatment of the pilgrims illustrated by the shocking, though, happily, not fatal, case of the Jeddah.

I dare say Turcomans and Bedouins, when carried in the dreadful way described by Captain Carter,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

are a rough and dangerous lot; but I wholly deny that there is any ground for applying such a term as "wretched fanatics" to the ordinary pilgrims from the English and Dutch East Indies. Pilgrimages are not unknown in Europe, and to this day many English and very many Americans flock to Jerusalem. The Indian pilgrims to Mecca and Kerbeleh are generally very decent and quiet Mahomedans with no special fanaticism; but they are very little accustomed to sea-voyaging, and somewhat helpless. There is no reason whatever why they should not be protected against barbarous ill-treatment and horrible arrangements on shipboard such as Captain Carter describes.

Though there was probably never before so pronounced a case as that of the Jeddah, unfortunately this is far from being the first case in which wrecks have been brought before the Indian Government where very large numbers of native passengers have been left to drown while the officers and crew escaped; and on account of many abuses the British-Indian law on the subject has carefully, and, I hope, to some degree effectually, provided for the protection of these poor people. But I know that when I was in office there was not equal protection in the case of vessels sailing from Singapore, and, as the Jeddah came from that colony, I am very anxious to know if the present regulations are sufficient, and if there are the means of insuring a thorough inquiry into and adequate treatment of this case. I have given notice of a question in the House of Commons; but meantime there seems difficulty in ascertaining whether the matter will rest with the British, Indian, or colonial authorities, and whether there is anywhere any central power which has sufficient control in cases of vessels sailing between different jurisdictions. I trust you will do what can be done to draw public attention to this dreadful subject. Remember Captain Carter's statement:—Wickedness worse by far than was ever found on board a slaver; "one thousand or 1,200 fanatics cooped up on the deck of a small vessel for 18 or 20 days with no room to move and little or no fresh air to breathe," no medical man, very little medicine; great mortality due to these hardships, and occasional desertion by those to whom they are intrusted.—Your obedient servant,

August 14. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

KANDAHAR IN 1879.*

THIS book appears at an opportune moment to give to those who are anxiously looking out for news from Kandahar a view of that city and the country between it and the Helmand as they struck the eye of an intelligent soldier little more than 12 months ago. To those who are familiar with the description of Kandahar as that city was in the time of the Moghuls and under the subsequent sway of the Persians the account given by Major Le Mesurier will appear to be strongly confirmatory of the theory that the Afghans are great only at destruction. It is true that the city itself is not the same city, that the Kandahar "hewn out of the granite," which withstood for 12 months all the efforts of Nadir Shah in the zenith of his power, has disappeared, to make way for a new city, intended by the conqueror to be more glorious, for in the first moments of his success he called it after his own name; but though laid out with an elegance of design to which the old city had no claim, the new Kandahar experienced within a few years of its completion a misfortune which no Eastern city has ever been able to withstand—the curse of being ruled by *condottori* from the hills—men who have no sympathy with commerce, with cleanliness, with culture, with art. That in many respects the aboriginal inhabitants of the city are alive to this misfortune and yearn for its cure is proved by the fact, related by Major Le Mesurier, that when the political officer with the force took in hand the cleansing of the city, levying for the purpose an assessment on the shops, the measure met with the full appreciation of the better class of the residents. They assisted the executive authorities as much as possible. The result in a few months is thus described by the author:—

"Running water is plentiful, and the amount of foliage is considerably more than at first sight appears. Women are moving freely about in what look like winding sheets; children are at play; gardeners are clearing their vegetables; and droves of camels and donkeys are passing out to the fields beyond the city for forage. In fact, everything denotes a community well cared for and living in peace and prosperity.

The fact is that under Afghan rule the entire revenues of the city, amounting to £65,000 annually, were sent direct to Cabul, not one farthing being reserved for municipal or other arrangements at Candahar. During the past 18 months the inhabitants have at least had the satisfaction of noticing that the money raised by the city has been expended on the city.

Nor has more attention been paid by the Afghans to the fortifications. Referring to those of the city, Major Le Mesurier writes:—

"As for the fortifications, the section or profile was all right (had the works been in repair), and consisted of a ditch 25ft. wide and generally 10ft. deep, with means of filling it with water at pleasure; then an outer wall 10ft. high and about 18in. thick; then a *chemin des rondes* 18ft. wide, then a main parapet 20ft. high, average 15ft. thick in the centre, provided with a 6ft. wall on top, and an interior way of 30ft. clear, when the houses began. The material—mud built up in layers, with chopped straw—which might have stood battering guns for a length of time, in fact, some of the artillerymen doubted if any impression to speak of could have been made. However, from the state of disrepair everything was in, the outer walls were assailable at many points by a regiment of infantry covered by two guns—I was almost going to say without scaling ladders. The gates themselves could easily have been blown in by a single shot from a 9-pounder; and, for the matter of that, a good climber could have got up the gate—some 14ft. high—and over the top, the space between the gate and the arch being open and unprotected. The street fighting would have been serious, but the main walls commanded the city, and each quarter, when once the walls were clear, could have been dealt with separately. The defence would, of course, depend upon the garrison, and the quality of their fire-arms. . . . The *ary* or citadel is defended by walls of much the same profile as the city, but at the east and west the houses abut absolutely against the walls. There are also huge breaches in the citadel walls, and, moreover, the arsenal and magazine are overlooked by some of the city housetops."

The description, from the pen of an experienced officer of engineers, of the state of the walls of the city 18 months since is positively reassuring. It gives us the conviction that the material of which the outer walls are constructed is capable of withstanding all the artillery power which Ayoub Khan could bring against it, the more so as later reports from Candahar inform us that the breaches in the walls have been repaired, and that many of the defects pointed out by Major Le Mesurier have been remedied. There is no reason, then, why General Primrose with the force at his disposal should not successfully emulate the brilliant achievement of Sir Henry Rawlinson, with a lesser force, in 1840, of which we gave an account in our issue of the 6th inst.

The book abounds with useful hints regarding the camel, and insists especially upon the necessity of light loads. If the loads of the camels had been restricted, Major Le Mesurier thinks that, in spite of the bad food, scarcely one would have died. The difficulties of the actual march to Candahar, and, beyond, to the Helmand, would not appear to have been great; but, writing of that river and the Argandab, the author indulges in an observation which is especially applicable to all rivers in countries which have but three seasons, the cold, the hot, and the rainy; "operations which would suit one season of the year would not suit another." In fact, to ... on an Afghan river in the way of brid[illegible] ... of river must be taken in hand at its very [illegible] ... operate the height of the periodical rains. [illegible] ...ing it, the the aboriginal people, contrast[illegible] ... worst season—of the more bigoted Afgh[illegible] ... The friendliness of grapes and the plen[illegible] ...ed with the boorishness general, the min[illegible] ...ns, the lusciousness of the particular th[illegible] ...ful character of the food in are dwel[illegible] ... peculiarities of the country, in book [illegible] ... remarkable solidity of the mud walls, [illegible] ... upon repeatedly by the author; but his ... is valuable at the present moment as showing that the successful defence of Candahar against Ayoub Khan is a matter upon which every Englishman may rely with confidence.—*Times.*

* "Candahar in 1879": being the diary of Major Le Mesurier, Brigade Major R. E, with the Quetta Column. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 13, Waterloo-place. 1880.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., ..CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co., .. Do.
BONNERJEE & Co., .. Do.
BARRIE & Co., ..MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co. ..BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co, ..BANGALORE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL..........Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........Dollars 1,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

REMOVAL.
ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.
COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bathroom is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.
Private arrangements will also be entered into.
Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.
WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.
FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.
THE TRAM CARS RUN PAST THE DOOR.
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c. OF ALL BRANDS, AND OF THE BEST QUALITY, SUPPLIED AT MODERATE RATES.
One of Thurston's Billiard Tables available at all ... Board and Lodging at reasonable Te[illegible] ... hours.
THE undersigned beg to info[illegible] ... that they have taken over the [illegible] ...orm the Public by strict attention to their bus[illegible] ...bove Hotel, and trust that share of patronage. The Hotel is now under [illegible] ...ness they will receive a fair attention will be pai[illegible] ... entire English supervision, and strict patronise the H[illegible] ... to the comfort of those who will kindly Special ar[illegible] ...otel. ...angements can be made to accommodate families.
W. H. PAUL,
Late Steward B. I. S. N. Company.
MRS. STEPHENS,
Proprietors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	.....
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	...

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star	Rs. 20 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do. ** 2 star	" 24 0	"
Do. do. *** 3 star	" 28 8	"
Muller Frere's Brandy	" 19 0	"
Boulestin & Co Do.	" 19 0	"
F. Dessandier & Co. * Brandy	" 24 0	"
Fromy and Rogers *** 3 Stars Cognac	" 30 0	"

CLARETS.
FROM H. AND O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...

FROM MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	" 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau Divian	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	" 26 0	...
Chateau des Tours	" 26 0	" 28 8

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	" 3 4	per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons Pale Ale	" 5 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	" 3 0	per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 24 0	27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

L. STEFFENAUER.
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to suppply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.
Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.
These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.
Open Faced with Crystal Glass ......Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case 150
In a Half Hunting Case 170
No discount allowed on these Watches.
Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.
Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.
Catalogues sent free on application.
L. STEFFENAUER.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
HAT DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.
Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.
LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe		20 0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill		15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets		13 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie		20 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats		18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt		15 0
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets		12 8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	each	9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt		9 0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt		9 8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light		10 0
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat		9 6
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality		16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality		12 8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps		7 0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes		5 8
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.		

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
By Appointment
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.
Non-keyless priced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225. Set with Gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved.
Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.
Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225.
Non-Keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180.
Geneva lever watches, key less, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.
In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case Rs. 40 Cash.
Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.
HAMILTON AND CO.,
Next door National Bank, Bombay.
August 23rd, 1880.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.
T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	"	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	"	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	"	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	"	33 0
Leather Case for do.	"	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received [" Overland.'
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CARFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS. JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS'
OPTICIANS, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.
WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.
COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	"	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	"	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.
These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.
The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.
The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.
The watches have a second hand.
The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.
The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.
This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.
To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.
We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.
We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.
Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.
We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.
Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.
2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.
Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*
CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. I possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s 6d; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury,]
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for ever constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.
Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.
WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.
TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this line will be RECEIVED up to the 30th SEPTEMBER.
H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer in Chief.
Pachmarhi, 4th September, 1880.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government odowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

EDUCATION AT HOME.
THE ISLE OF WIGHT COLLEGE.
A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL on the best modern principles. There are two departments, (a) CLASSICAL, with special reference to the Universities; (b) MODERN, adapted to the Naval, Military, Engineering, Civil Service and other professions.
Head Master:—The Revd. F. R. Pentreath, D. D., Oxford (First Class Honours.)
Full particulars can be obtained through C. M. Barrow, Esq. Calicut, Malabar.

HINDU LAW.
THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION, with REFERENCES TO THE MITAKSHARA, THE VIRAMITRODAYA, THE VYAVAHARA-MADHAVA, KAMALAKARA, AND JIMUTAVAHANA'S DAYABHAGA; also
THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, COMPLETE IN ORIGINAL, WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE SOURCES OF HINDU LAW, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING NOTES ON (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—1 Marriage, 2 Adoption.
BY
RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C. S. I., M. R. A. S.,
VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, &c., &c., &c.
The work is published in two Parts:—I. SANSKRIT TEXTS and NOTES; II. ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND NOTES, WITH INTRODUCTION APPENDIX.
The price is as follows:—
Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Out-stations As. 4 extra
" II.—Rs. 15, " " " " 8 "
The entire work Rs. 20, " " " " 10 "
N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS; the MANAGER *Native Opinion Press*, Girgaum Back Road, and the MANAGER *Union Press* Bobi Talao.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoniser, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE ND LIFE.
Year ending December, 1879.
ANNUAL INCOME £1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE £1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE.. £3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS..... £6,247,220
FIRE Insurances granted on most favorable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favorably with those of any first-class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
THE attention of all persons desiring to effect Life Assurances is directed to the position of this Office at the end of its 55th year, which is briefly as follows:—
INVESTED FUNDS amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.
THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15th November 1880, and all Persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the Distribution.
THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.
Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.
Bombay Office, 12, Rampart Row,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.
BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
THACKER & COMPANY, Ld,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.
THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, [illegible] Market, near Ju[illegible] Musjid.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor,
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.